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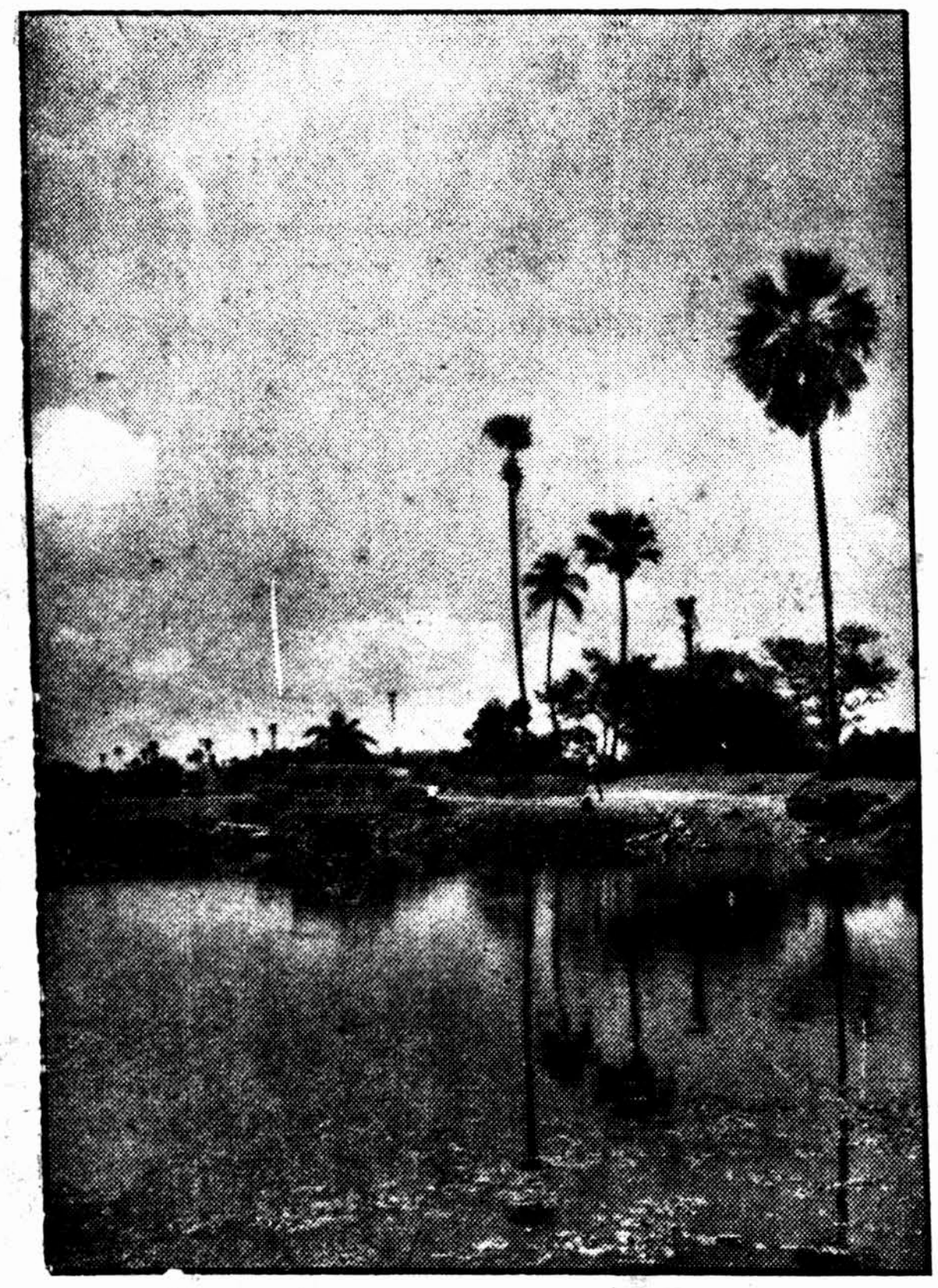
The Rustic Lad.

—*Jayantkumar Pathak*

CHANGING FACE OF INDIA

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME?



"Will this beautiful landscape in Bombay suburbs..... .....be soon darkened by he menacing clouds of war?"
—B. F. FERREIRA.

NOT ALL QUIET ON THE EASTERN FRONT!

Exclusive Radio pictures received via London show how the Soviets hit back. Here an armed guerilla fighter looks for the enemy through field glasses.

Soviet troops, on their hands and knees, advance under enemy fire. Note the shell bursting to the back of the men in the centre of the picture.

Soviet motor-cyclists race past a Red Army signaller on their way to Headquarters with important despatches.

A heavy type of German gun amongst the many put out of action by the Russians. Much Nazi war material has been captured by the Red Army.

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BOMBAY: MARCH 1, 1942

THE CHANGING FACE OF INDIA

Reminiscences Of Sir Maharaj Singh

At the outset I wish to say that the following observations, though they apply in a general way to India as a whole, are mainly the result of experience gained in the United Provinces where I have spent most of my life.

In Rural India I have not seen many marked general changes during the last 35 or 40 years.

The external appearance of a majority of villages and the life of the people in them have not substantially altered. Throughout almost all India, houses in villages are still made of mud and the food of the people is unchanged, though in the Punjab in particular and in the large villages of the U. P. there are more brickhouss than a generation and more ago.

More umbrellas and even bicycles are to be seen; there is a larger consumption of kerosene oil, and amongst certain classes there is rather more and better clothing and a higher standard of living, largely as the result of education. Canals have increased and tube wells have made their appearance while in many villages seeds of a higher quality are sown. Officially declared famines were more frequent in those days though it must be admitted that famine conditions were considered to prevail when wheat sold at 8 seers to the rupee.

Villages And Towns

Tenants have more rights generally speaking than a generation ago. For instance, throughout the U. P. they now enjoy occupancy rights, i. e. they are protected from ejectment to a far greater extent than in 1906.

The population in the villages has appreciably increased leading to greater congestion. On the whole the poverty of the villagers and especially of the labouring classes remains.

In towns and especially in cities, improvements are more visible. Many towns and all cities now enjoy electric lighting. In some urban areas slums have been cleared and houses built for the poorer classes. Roads have improved while the number of persons living in bungalows or flats has very largely increased. Shops and especially Indian shops show marked improvement, particularly in areas known as the civil lines. There is far more window dressing and the more respectable Indian shop-keepers now levy fixed prices for articles in place of the haggling and bargaining which were all too prevalent a generation ago. The number of European shops has steadily decreased. Tarred or macadamized roads were unknown 35 years ago with resulting dust and discomfort. Now all cities anw many towns have these conveniences.

Means Of Locomotion

The mileage of Indian railways has steadily increased along with conveniences for passengers. At the same time fares have risen. Thirty-five years ago the fare per mile for 1st and 2nd class passengers respectively was one anna and half an anna. Trains were slower and locomotives were smaller. There were no electric lights or fans, 'khas khas tatties' of a primitive type being used to cool 1st and 2nd class carriages in the summer. Restaurant cars were not then in existence with the result that trains stopped at various stations to enable passengers to have their meals in local railway refreshment rooms. Third class carriages were invariably congested. Lighting was bad, sanitary arrangements were very defective and fans unknown. For those unfortunate passengers the food supply consisted of exposed articles covered with flies and dust.

Motor cars had scarcely come on the scene. The 'dak gari' was much more prominent in those days than now. It was driven by one or more indifferent horses and carried heavy luggage on the top. The number of "tongas" was small compared with "ekkas" while practically none had rubber tyres. Conveyances drawn by horses and bicycles were more used than at the present time while even tricycles were occasionally seen.

Educational Progress

No change has perhaps been more marked than in the educational sphere. In villages especially education was in a very backward condition. Very few possessed even a lower primary school, while the education of girls in rural areas was then only in its initial stages. In many cases girls had almost to be bribed to enter a public school. The enthusiasm, however, for English education for boys was in full swing, the demand being greatly in excess of the supply.

The number of colleges preparing students for the B. A. degree was still small while universities throughout India did not exceed half a dozen. Intermediate colleges had not come into existence. The rush for Government service was even more pronounced in those days than now, but university graduates and even matriculates had very little difficulty in finding suitable employment.

Social Reform

In Northern India at any rate purdah among the higher classes was far more general In the early part of this century, except for Indian Christians, then very few in number Parsees, members of the Brahmo Samaj and advanced sections of the Arya Samaj it was rare to meet an Indian lady in Upper India who was not in purdah I well remember that at garden parties at Government Houses and elsewhere the presence of an Indian lady attracted much attention The number of English-speaking Indian women was infinitesimal.

Caste restrictions also were much more rigorous than at present even among the educated classes. Hindu gentlemen including those who knew English rarely dined out. Practically the only exceptions were barristers and Government officials who had returned from England. At Indian weddings and similar functions separate tables were invariably provided for orthodox Hindus. Intercaste marriages were unheard of. Even marriages between sub castes were taboo. An England returned Indian, as he was then called, was looked upon as suspect by all orthodox Hindus.

Very little was done in those days for what are now known as the scheduled castes, either through education or social uplift European dress among Indian men and western methods of living were much less common than now. Most educated Indians lived in the heart of towns and not in the civil lines.

Social intercourse between Europeans and Indians was extremely limited. Except at garden parties Indian guests in Government Houses could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Most European clubs had only European members, a striking exception being the Chattar Manzil Club, Lucknow, which had a few Indian members.

Political Advance

The number of Indians 35 or 40 years ago holding high appointments was extremely small. Each High Court had only one Indian judge. There were at the most 4 or 5 Indian Collectors or Deputy Commissioners and half a dozen District and Sessions Judges even in the larger provinces No Indian held even the post of Under-Secretary in the Government of India or in the provincial secretariats. The Indian Police service was wholly European as were several other services recruited in England, such as Forests and Education. Every district had a large complement of European officers.

The power and influence of officials was much greater than at present. Even the naib tahsildar or sub-inspector of police was looked upon with awe by the villager, while a Collector's authority was supreme and unchallenged throughout his district. In addition to his magisterial duties he was in most places chairman of the headquarters municipal board as well as of the district board, thus controlling every branch of local administration. In the army there was no Indian officer outside the rank of non-commissioned officers. Non-official political life was in its infancy in respect of influence and power

The Indian National Congress, though it had attained its majority and appealed to large sections of educated Indians, met only once a year and had relatively small influence on the authorities who regarded it largely as a debating society Among the political leaders of those days I recall to my mind Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the brilliant speaker and debater, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak who wielded great influence in Central and Western India. The only surviving leader of those times is Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, happily still with us. Mr. Jinnah was then a young and rising politician; Mahatma Gandhi was unknown in India.

The Press

The Legislative Councils 35 years ago were largely official bodies with a few nominated and elected non-official members. These councils met very seldom, their chief functions being to discuss the budget and pass laws Non-official members were permitted to comment on the budget and ask questions but not supplementaries and to speak on legislative measures.

Many of the present daily newspapers printed in English existed for more than a generation, for example the "Statesman" the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" the "Pioneer", the "Civil and Military Gazette", the "Tribune" the "Times of India", the "Hindu" and the "Madras Mail" The number of newspapers published in the Indian languages is now much larger while the circulation and influence of the press throughout India have greatly increased

There was no servant difficulty in the old days. I recall having a reasonably good cook on Rs. 14 a month. Bearers and kits gladly came in many houses on a monthly salary of Rs 12 only Malis and syces could be got for Rs 7 and punkah coolies for Rs 5 I remember getting a member of a criminal tribe as a grasscut on Rs. 5. He did me well, though whether or not he pilfered from my neighbours is open to doubt. The prices of food and clothing were of course lower than now but the fact remains that servants 35 years ago were content with a lower standard of living.

Sports

The rage for sports had started in the cities and large towns but facilities were far fewer. Hockey was not so popular as football which even then drew large and enthusiastic crowds Olympic meets were unknown. All-India and Provincial Tennis Tournaments took place each year but the number of Indian competitors was extremely small and remained small till a much later date. On more than one occasion I remember being almost the only Indian competitor in All-India Tournaments in Allahabad. Calcutta and Simla.

Cinemas now so popular everywhere had scarcely appeared and were all of the silent type. The circus was more common and attracted large audiences. Opportunities for Shikar were much greater 35 years ago, and games, small and big, was more numerous. Black-buck, for instance, were seen everywhere while the average bag of birds was twice as large as at the present time.

There is no doubt that India has changed greatly during the last 35 years. Whether it should have changed more is a controversial question which I do not propose to discuss. Personally I am convinced that such changes as have taken place have been mostly for the better In most countries the "Golden Past" has existed more in theory and sentiment than in fact. Time and change do not look back but press on to the future with hope and courage

(Courtesy All-India Radio, Lucknow)

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One Minute To Live....

What Does A Man Feel As He Faces The Firing Squad?

In batches of ten a hundred French hostages have been shot at Nantes and Bordeaux during these past weeks for crimes committed by some one else. In "batches"—and there is no other word, and the fact that there is no other word brands this procedure as utterly inhuman. "Groups" would be wrong, for that word suggests a voluntary coming together. A group is alive. These men were already counted as dead when they faced the firing squad. "Company" would also be the wrong word, for it implies companionship, and the only companionship of these men was in death, writes P J Philip in "New York Times."

So they were shot in batches. How they were selected has not been revealed. Their names and status are not known outside the community where they lived, where they are mourned. Nor has it been told how they faced death, these "batches" of men. Those who shot them will never tell, for it would shame them to have to admit that these hostages stood calmly facing them, despising them, and it would shame them even more if they should admit that they had shot any man broken by fear, whose nerves had failed, who was physically ill

"Vive la France"

It is more than likely that some, worn out by the strain and torture of waiting, trembled and shook. It is certain that some faced their executioners defiantly. One likes to think that among them there was at least one who in that last moment had strength enough to ring the prison walls with that greatest of all of civilization's battle cries: "Vive la France."

Every man who has read the story of these executions has subconsciously with a little fear in his heart wondered how he would behave, what he would think and feel, if it should ever happen to him. We all cringe instinctively before even the thought of such a test.

Guy de Maupassant tells a story of two bibulous old fellows from Montmartre who in their cups decided to go fishing outside the walls of Paris during the siege of 1871. As they lay sleeping in the sun with their catch of little fish beside them, a Prussian patrol found them. Quite obviously they were spies, the officer said. The two old fellows, befuddled by their potations and their sleep, scarcely understood, but very quietly they said "au revoir" and made a date to go fishing in the Elysian Fields. As the smoke of the musket shots cleared away the Prussian officer touched their catch of little fish with his toe. "Have these fried for my lunch," he said, "they are excellent."

Rivals In Love

Blasco Ibanez tells another story of the Mayor and the priest of a village in Eastern France who were shot as hostages because their villagers had fired on a German column. All their lives these two had been political enemies because the Mayor was a Left Republican, the priest a Royalist and devout. As they stood facing the firing squad the Mayor, true to his principles, cried out: "Vive la Republique." The priest replied with: "Vive la France." Then in that last instant they turned and smiled at each other, for they suddenly understood that they had always meant the same thing. They had been rivals only in love of their country and in their desire to serve it.

These fictional characters were unafraid, but every man must wonder—for none can tell—how he would face a firing squad. Not many have gone through that experience and survived. It is not pleasant, as this writer—one of the few who have survived by a minute—can testify.

Where, when and why it happened are unimportant except in contrast with the much grimmer business of the executions at Nantes and Bordeaux. The place was France, beside a railroad track, amid lush meadows and hedgerows ablaze with flowers. The time was a May morning, but a May morning that was different from all others, for it was a day of catastrophe, of flight of terror, of panic, of unleashed fear. The why was mistaken identity. The victim was accused of being a German parachutist.

The firing squad was unofficial. It consisted of three soldiers with rifles, a peasant with a shotgun and a thin hysterical officer with a revolver who announced that he would give the coup de grace. Two customs officers with revolvers in their hands formed the escort.

The Coward Was Unafraid

It was, it should be repeated, unofficial. These hostages at Bordeaux and Nantes knew when they stepped in front of the firing squad that there was no chance of escape, no possibility of reprieve. Their execution was a grim, relentless, inhuman, official procedure. Until the last second this other "victim" felt that there was a ray of hope, that something might happen to delay the execution that he had a fighting chance if only he could keep his wits. He must gain time, he must by every ruse and trick delay that moment when he would see the rifles aimed at his heart, for there was no question of blind-folding him

He made a speech without effect, an eloquent speech about democracy and justice and England and America and everything else he could think of, and as he spoke he searched the eyes of an audience of two or three thousand citizens in flight for any gleam of sympathy. Since then he has been a little cynical on the subject of democracy, the vox populi.

"Get down," his executioners ordered. "Death to the parachutist!" the crowd was yelling.

They had pulled off the prisoner's boots to see if there were any concealed papers in the soles, and as he stepped down onto the railroad track the ballast stones hurt his feet. "At least let me put on my boots," he roared. "An Englishman prefers to die in his boots."

Somehow that odd demand was heeded. The proceedings stopped while, as slowly as he dared, the prisoner began pulling on and lacing those top boots of whose polish his valet Thomas was very proud. The lucidity, the acuteness of every thought, sense and emotion at that moment are what make this story and justify it.

Any chance of escape seemed impossible. He felt the inevitable close in on him. How silly, he thought, to die like this. And he got angry. He had always considered himself a rather nervous fellow, a bit of a coward about some things. But on that May morning as he laced his boots and stood up to face his executioners he was not afraid.

Anger, Contempt, Surprise

These, in order of precedence, as he can remember them and will remember them all his life, were his emotions and thoughts:

(Continued on page 22)

EARLY BUDDHIST ART IN INDIA

Tibetan Historian Throws Light On Mysterious 'Deva,' 'Yaksha' And 'Naga' Schools Of Painting And Sculpture

By N. Shyama Prasad Mondgal

The most clear and the most substantial information, regarding the Indian school of fine art prior to the Mughal regime, is to be found in the history of Buddhism by the Tibetan scholar Taranath. Taranath's work was first brought to light one, Vassiliev, a Russian scholar, in 187 A.D. He used it freely in his work on Buddhism. Later, this book was translated from the Tibetan language into German by Schiefner, and published at St. Petersburg, in 1869 A.D.

Taranath's real name was Kun-sujing. He was born in Tibet in 1575 A.D. and was a monk at the Tarang School (Tibet). He travelled wide over India, and composed his works in 1608 A.D. With the exception of a few passages in Tibetan language his whole work is founded on a work of Kshemendrabhadra, a Pundit of Magadha, who has narrated the history from the earliest times, as far as King Rama Pala, in over 2,000 slokas. Nothing else has been taken from the Tibetan sources. He gives an account of the Buddhist sculpture and painting from the earliest times to his day, in the last chapter of his work. This has been translated in English by Mr. W. T. Heeley, in the "Indian Antiquary" (Vol. IV, 1865).

"The three styles."

"The author ascribes a great age, to all the arts and crafts of India dating, even from the remote age, earlier to the departure of the Teacher (480 B. C.). He refers to three styles of early Buddhist art, namely, Deva, Yaksha and Naga. The Deva style was in use in the country of Magadha (Present Bihar) after the coming of Buddha, from the six century to the seventh century B. C. He relates that "in former days human masters, who were endowed with miraculous powers produced astonishing works of arts. It is expressively stated in "Vinaya-Agama," and other works that the wall paintings of those masters were such as to deceive by the likeness to the actual things depicted. For some centuries after the departure of the Teachers, many such masters flourished. After they had ceased to flourish many masters appeared who were gods in human form They erected the eight wonderful Choityas of Magadha—the Mahabodhi, the Manjusri, Dundhubishwara, and many other objects. But curiously enough, this refers to a period of which no artistic trace is to be found. We find similar references to picture halls, and sculptured images in the Maha Bharata, Ramayana, and in other early Buddhist records, but Indian architecture at that time was mostly wooden, and the pictures referred to, were frescoes, and on a foundation of wood, or unbaked clay, and it is likely they have entirely disappeared together with the buildings. The origin of the Deva style which he refers to, still remains untraced.

The second style, the Yaksha style, prospered greatly during the reign of Ashoka, but Taranath makes but a brief mention of the important monuments of the great Buddhist Emperor. He says that these Yaksha artisans, under the patronage of the King, erected beautiful chaityas, and the inner enclosure of the Vajrasana, the throne or place under the Bodhi Tree at Gaya, where Buddha obtained enlightenment. The author treats these Yakshas as a community of supernatural beings, who were demi-gods endowed with wonderful power, and whose art was of a highly miraculous order, and yet at the same place he makes mention of Ashoka's conquest of India with the help of the Yaksha mercenaries. Some historians regard the Yaksha mercenaries as Egyptians, and Greeks, but the whole question is shrouded in uncertainty.

The third style, namely the Naga, was in practise in the time of Nagarjuna, a writer and philosopher who lived at the beginning of third century A. D. The traces of the Nagas, an early race who lived under the protection of the snakes, are to be found from Kashmir to Madras. The principal works of this period now existing are the early paintings of the Ajanta Caves (No 9 and No. 10) the sculptured rails of Amaravati, and some of the Gandhara sculptures. The Amaravati sculptures show Buddha for the first time in Indian art as a divine being receiving worship. But the Bharut sculptures reveal the interesting fact that in the time of Ashoka, the worship of Buddha as a being was not a part of the Buddhist ceremony. "Everything is Buddhist, but it is Buddhism without Buddha."

He is nowhere shown as a divine being or an ascetic. The objects which attract the great devotion of men and beasts are the emblems of the faith; the sacred foot-prints, the Bodhi Tree and the Dharma Chakra. Much of the sculpture at Bharut is very primitive. The Sanchi sculptures are exquisitively decorative and furnish a most wonderful picture of Indian life and thought

The Three Chief Schools

The historian then relates, that an appreciable decline in art appeared after the third century, as if "art had vanished from among men". Later a revival took place, and many beautiful works of art by talented artists came to light. Then the historian gives us an account of the schools of painting that were very prosperous. He says, "Later in the time of Buddha Paksha (5th or 6th A.D.) the sculpture and painting of the artist Bimbasara were especially wonderful and resembled those of the works of the gods. The number of his followers was exceedingly great. As he was born in Magadha the artists of his school were called Madhyadesa artists (middle-country artists)." The middle-country corresponds geographically to the United Provinces of the present day He proceeds further that "in the time of King Sila, there lived an especially skilful delineator of the gods, born in Marwar, named Sringhadhara. He left behind him paintings and other masterpieces like those of produced by the Yakshas. Those who followed him were called the artists of the old western school." The King Sila that Taranath mentions is supposed to be Siladitya Guhila of Udaipur, who lived in the seventh century A. D. The western school, therefore, may be located in Rajaputana The finest of the

(Continued On Page 22)

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"THE BRAINS TRUST" (From left to right): QUENTIN REYNOLDS, Guest Speaker, American War Correspondent; C. E. M. JOAD, Philosopher; JULIAN HUXLEY, Scientist; E. N. da C. ANDRADE, Professor of Physics and authority on the Atom; DONALD McCULLOUGH, ex-Air Force and Advertising Man; Commander A. B. CAMPBELL, ex-Merchant Navy, one of widest-travelled men in Britain.

The 'Brains Trust' Addresses An Audience Of 70,00,000

by Prof. C. E. M. JOAD

Why cannot you tickle yourself?

Is it possible to have equality between the sexes?

Is civilization moving westwards?

Such are the questions that the members of the "Brains Trust" answer over the radio. In this article one of the members of the "Brains Trust" talks about this unusual B.B.C. broadcast feature.

The extraordinarily successful "Brains Trust" broadcast was started a year ago in order to amuse members of His Majesty's Forces, especially those employed in lonely places who were known to be terribly bored. Some even desired educational facilities, and it was temerariously suggested that they might like something other than light music.

And so Huxley, Campbell and I were asked to answer questions, in the early days exclusively on Wednesday afternoons, and we doubted whether anyone would listen. London was being blitzed, and we did not always know when, where or how we would be able to record.

Now the B.B.C. estimate that seven millions listen every Sunday. Some 2,500 questions are received, on an average, weekly, of which we try to answer ten. I get 25 Brains Trust letters a day, and in all sorts of ways a most embarrassing celebrity has descended on me. Three unfortunate children are known to have been named after me. One wartime cookery concoction bears my name. It has been surmised that I am walking on the tight-rope dividing agnosticism from orthodoxy, and I am being prayed for. Two business firms have offered me posts on their board of directors.

Suspicion Confirmed!

No people are more surprised at all this than the members of the Brains Trust. In a way it confirms what I have long suspected, that among our people there is a vast accumulated fund of unexpended seriousness for which the cinemas, Sunday papers, dirt tracks, dog racing, and the ordinary fare of the B.B.C. do not make adequate provision, and that the promoters of these entertainments have made a mistake in pitching their appeal too low. The success of the Brains Trust points to a core of strong-mindedness which will resist the attempts of entertainment agencies to whittle it away.

This work of answering questions is advantageous to the person questioned. If you are middle-aged, as I am, your mind is growing hard. Your thoughts and interests are settled. It is therefore a valuable exercise to be violently stimulated by questions pitched at you without any preparation from all quarters. It is also valuable from the point of view of intellectual humility. How little you know on informational matters! Take some of the great questions that have baffled the Brains Trust. Why cannot you tickle yourself No one knew then or now. Why do barbers have poles? Such questions are great fun. They are general knowledge games, and a source of humiltiy, or of pleasure, if you find you know what somebody else does not.

What An Audience!

Then you get practice in the art of exposition. I am interested in the technique of teaching. If you know a thing yourself you ought to be able to explain it to anybody, however, difficult it may be. It is much more difficult to lecture on a technical subject to those who do not know the subject than to those who do. The work of the Brains Trust calls for severe exercise of that technique. If you are asked to explain views on the origin of life, the nature of life and of civilization, with Huxley waiting to pounce on you, it sharpens your wits. Then there is the pleasure of proselytizing. One likes to communicate to other people what one believes to be true. Truth is peculiar in that one does not want it for oneself—it is not necessary that it should be true if you think it true. And what an audience to proselytize!

What I have said about myself applies also to listeners in so far as they are middle aged. Most of their minds are full of dusty unco-ordinated facts with layers of mould on them. Facts are taken for granted. The Brains Trust comes along like a housemaid opening the curtains and letting in the sunlight, and all our prejudices are exposed to the ligh of day.

The Word And The Meaning

It is not realized by many people how much of what is called argument turns on the meaning of words. That is a point tremendously illustrated by many of our discussions. We have been asked whether there is equality between the sexes. The answer depends in part on what you mean by equality. If equal opportunity for men and women, the answer is, of course, "yes." If it means, are men and women of equal importance as citizens of the State, again "yes." If it means, are the faculties of both in all respects equal, of course, they are not—men are obviously superior in some respects and women in others. You cannot answer a question about the equality of the sexes without first disentangling the different meanings of the word 'equality.' We were asked if civilization is continually moving westward. If you mean by civilization power over matter, ability to capture the forces of Nature, efficient plumbing, central heating, fast motor-cars and aeroplanes, ever more capable of destroying Man's handiwork, it is travelling westward and has reached its apogee in America. But if you mean knowledge of the way to live the good life, wisdom as opposed to power, ability to penetrate through the surfaces of things to what is important, power to create beauty, or gentleness in human relations, the answer might be that civilization is still in India, China, or Tibet.

They Know They Know!

One further point is that most people are extremely dogmatic People not only know things but they know they know, and when they have no ground for their knowledge they replace knowledge by dogma. In regard to a number of these matters in dispute between Huxley and myself, the truth is not known. Nevertheless, nearly all who wrote to us tried to convince us that they know what we do not. I suppose Huxley gets as many letters as I do, and occasionally we exchange them. Here are two examples of our differences. I venture to suggest that it is not meaningless to say there is purpose in the Universe, that life as a whole has a purpose to evolve in a certain direction and to develop certain powers, or that the Universe as a whole has a mind which created life in pursuance of its purpose. I think it possible it may be so. Huxley thinks that woolly-minded nonsense. Again, I do not think that the only things which exist are particles of matter combining to form material bodies. I also think that mind exists, that it is immaterial and in some sense independent of the body. Huxley holds that mind and body are inseparable, being two different aspects of a single whole which can only be called mind-body, and that therefore each is interfused with the other. I do not see how that can be true, because I cannot say that my nails, for example, are mental, or that when I do mental arithmetic in my mind the operations involved were the same as the movements of matter.

Every week I suppose I get 20 letters congratulating me on the stand I am making against Huxley's cold-blooded opinions which rob the world of life and colour. Huxley, on the other hand, gets the same number of letters congratulating him on his stand against my wishful thinking. It is really because that with regard to these matters it is impossible to come to any definite determination in the present state of our knowledge. Yet the writers know absolutely what is what.

Knowledge Of Our Ignorance

I have drawn attention to some experiments in levitation. Four people try to lift a big man with their fingers Failing by one

(Continued on page 22)

EMANUEL SHINWELL, 'NO-MAN'!

Churchill's Severest Critic Hates War—But He Hates Hitler Even More!

(By Our London Correspondent).

They put Emanuel Shinwell in jail for five months at the end of the last war and when he came out they presented him with gold-watches and other tokens of esteem. There are a number of people in the British House of Commons, including some of his col leagues of the Labour Party who would not be sorry to see him in jail now—but there are a greater and growing number who are prepared to give him medals.

Shinwell is the outstanding critic in Parliament to-day and like all critics, is liked by some and hated by others. The proportion of like and dislike that he engenders is regulated by the truth. honesty and construction of his criticism. His popularity is growing.

Always a Fighter

He was once a useful boxer, he has always been a fighter. When he was learning to box he was also a keen student, the subjects that attracted him most were science, biology, philosophy and the classics of literature. He taught himself to fight with his head, though when occasion demanded he has had recourse to the physical and rougher methods. His study of philosophy has been his strength in his days of trial and reverse. His boxing taught him the direct method. He goes straight to the point. When he attacks in Parliament he does not waste his fire on small fry. He leads to Prime Minister Churchill. When he wants anything done he does it himself or goes straight to the person at the top.

Shinwell is short, neat and trim—a young fifty-seven. His blue-grey eyes have a perpetual sparkle. He is vigorous, energetic, alert without being fussy. He gives the impression of power and drive under perfect control. His passions run deep with him—you can feel them turning when his lips curl and he lets drive with facts, figures and bitter biting phrases—a sarcastic wit sometimes rasping and provocative, sometimes in more friendly tones—but always constructive and with the evidence for proving his case at hand

Often Went Hungry

Emanuel Shinwell was born in London. His parents moved to Glasgow when he was seven. Domestic economics took him from school when he was eleven and he became a van-boy. He often went hungry. For eight or nine years he had a variety of jobs. They were mostly connected with tailor-shops though he was never a tailor. He tried to join the Royal Navy but was told he was too young.

Emanuel married a nineteen-year-old Glasgow girl of his own Jewish faith when he was twenty-one. The young couple suffered hunger during periods of unemployment in those early honeymoon years. His meals were often spiritual eaten in Glasgow public library. They consisted of the wisdom and knowledge of Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, Spinoza, Decartes and the great poets. Today those old friends he made in the Glasgow library often come to his aid to the surprise of the 'educated'.

After a year or so he found a job in the clothing factory of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. His qualities of brain and guts were recognised by his fellow-comrades who elected him their representative on the first Trade Board set up to deal with the sweated wages of the time and the trade. He became a member of the Glasgow Trades Council. He listened and spoke at street-corner meetings. He was studying working-class history that he was soon to take part in making.

Refused Many Jobs

Shinwell has been taken to task for refusing to take a job which Churchill offered him. He was offered Under Secretaryship at the Food Ministry. But he has always been like that if it has not been a job that means something to him.

They would not make him the foreman in the clothing factory so he left and began his real fighting life in the Labour and Trade Union Movement. He was already a member of the then militant Independent Labour Party. He became a delegate of the Glasgow Trades Council. He gave his services in the bitter Transport Strike of 1911. After this he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Clyde branch of Havelock Wilson's Seamen's Union. A year later he was in dispute with the Executive and Wilson sacked him. The reply to this was his formation of the British Seafarers' Union.

All through this period there were hard times—but there were always his friends on the shelves from the Glasgow library. There were other new friends: Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, Bob Smillie and Tom Mann. They were building the Trade Union Movement and the Labour Party. He assisted them and they encourage him.

Sent to Jail

With the Great War of 1914 came many industrial struggles on the Clyde in which he played his part. He also served the Government in helping to engage crews for the Merchant Marine. He became the Chairman of the Glasgow Trades Council. Presiding at a meeting at which Ramsay MacDonald was the speaker, he left the platform to throw people out of the hall who tried to break up the meeting. In 1918 he knocked for the first time at the doors of the House of Commons. The electors of Linlithgow gave him 9,000 votes but it was not enough to enter Westminster portals.

With the end of the war and demobilisation of the army employment was rife. A movement for a 40-hour week was started in Glasgow. It culminated in a strike of a quarter of a million workers. Shinwell was chairman of the Strike Committee. There were some lively scenes. The Government, of which Mr. Churchill was a member, sent for the military. It was over this that Shinwell was arrested. He got five months at Edinburgh but a gold watch on his release.

By this time the name of Emanuel Shinwell was getting known beyond Glasgow as a force in the British Labour Movement. He was elected to the National Executive of the Labour Party. He attended Labour International Conferences at Vienna, Lausanne, Geneva and Paris, where he represented, with MacDonald, Snowden and others the British Labour Party point of view.

Minister of Mines

In the 1922 elections he returned to Linlithgow and was elected its Member of Parliament. When Ramsay MacDonald formed his first Labour Government Shinwell became Minister of Mines. It is generally conceded that no one has ever held that post with more distinction. Shinwell's secret was he ran the job and not the permanent Civil Servants.

Ramsay promised Emanuel that in his next Government he would be given a Cabinet position. In the meantime, however, Shinwell had been offering some of his most vitrolic criticism of the certain powerful Trade Union bosses. This made Ramsay nervous. He was not keen to keep his promise to Emanuel. In the second Labour Government Shinwell became only Financial Secretary to the War Office. After a while he returned to the Mines Ministry. And the Generals and Army Council sent him letters of appreciation and expression of regret for leaving them. They confessed Shinwell has frank and for the right methods and manners.

His union had carried on during this time and had become the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union, catering mainly for cooks and stewards. It was frequently in conflict with dictatorial Havelock Wilson's Union. An effort was made to absorb his Union into Wilson's. The three officers—he was the National Organiser—were each offered £1,000 to leave. This was the method adopted to absorb the Union. But they could not buy Emanuel Shinwell.

Labour Propagandist

In 1922 he played a big part at Geneva in concluding the Convention for the miners' 7 1/4 hour day; but it was never ratified by the British Government. He was a delegate for Scandinavia to secure the expansion of Britain's falling coal trade and he negotiated economic agreements with France, Belgium, Poland and Germany for coal quotas which started to eliminate competition and began planning for the coal trade.

Shinwell refused to join the MacDonald's Baldwin-run Government of 1931. In the same year he lost his seat in Parliament. He was offered a highly paid position in commerce, but he preferred to accept £250 a year from the Labour Party as its chief propaganda speaker. For four years he toured the country and addressed hundreds of meetings until the general elections of 1935

Beat Mac Donald

MacDonald was the sitting member for Seaham Harbour—a big mining constituency. Those miners had heard Shinwell. They had liked him. They were sick of what they called traitor Ramsay. They asked patriot Shinwell to be their candidate.

It was a fight after Shinwell's own heart. Certain highly placed members of the Labour Party were not very keen about such a strong candidate as Shinwell opposing MacDonald. They thought Mac would beat him. But the whole country was staggered when it learnt that Shinwell had a record majority of 21,000. Ramsay hid his face from cameramen when he reached London station from Seaham.

Shinwell still represents Seaham and a growing tide of workers throughout Britain who want to see a more vigorous prosecution of war They want to be unhampered by departmental delays, red-tapes, lack of co-ordination and planning in their efforts to produce the maximum. They write him hundreds of letters every week. He has two voluntary secretaries to help him answer them. They flock to his meetings, crowd around him and tell him what they think must be done He tells Prime Minister Churchill and the whole House of Commons.

Opposed To War—And Hitler

Briefly this is Shinwell's view. He is opposed to war. But he has pledged himself to do all he can to defeat Hitlerite Germany knowing that the alternative is the end of civilisation. He wants to secure a decisive defeat of Germany but he does not want another Versailles. He wants Britain to be realistic. She must face facts and use drastic measures. He said to me "We have been handicaped by our unpreparedness so we must work harder to destroy Nazism and Fascism." He also advocates liquidation of imperialism and the right of all people to determine their own lives. He wants freedom for the Colonial and Indian people.

He believes that if the workers knew they were working for the State and not for profit-making the country would get the same titanic sacrifice and drive as the Russian comrades are showing

"Questions had been asked for months on the subject of Japanese war preparations and production and equipment for British forces in the Far East and elsewhere, but they had been constantly fobbed off by assurances that the Government had the situation well in hand. The outstanding feature of the Ministers appeared to be a capacity for deluding themselves. In view of our now admitted weakness in the Far East, why did the Prime Minister at the Mansion House in November declare our readiness to resist Japanese aggression, and state that if peace in the Pacific were to be broken, the combined fleets of the United States and Great Britain would be more than a match for the aggressor."

This is Emanuel Shinwell speaking on the House of Commons—Emanuel Shinwell, ex-van-boy who as a child, knew poverty and hunger Emanuel Shinwell, Labour agitator and strike-leader, anti-Imperialist and Churchill's severest critic in Parliament.

His criticism of the Government is based on the belief that there must be equality of sacrifice and the country's productive effort must be more effectively co-ordinated. He wants collectivist methods, not for doctrinaire reasons but so that we can make a supreme effort for victory, so that people who labour and fight now can see examples of the so well boosted New World. He has no doubt that the Allies will succeed; nonetheless he is chasing the war-fortune hunters, the false optimists and the muddlers.

He does not want to bring Winston Churchill down, rather he would like him built up by seeing good men around him. And if Emanuel Shinwell ever enters the Cabinet Room at Number 10 he will still be a critic and not a "Yes-man."

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When Churchill Goes To Moscow!

Will Lord Beaverbrook Start Advocating Communism?

When it was announced in September last that Lord Beaverbrook was to be sent to Moscow I warned the nation in these columns that he might become a Red, and that, as a result the "Daily Express" and the "Sunday Express" would go red also, writes "Ikonoblast" in "Glasgow Forward."

Well, wasn't I right?

The "Sunday Express" has now become as enthusiastic about Comrade Stalin as the "Daily Worker" was before it was suppressed, and Mr. John Gordon, the editor, now tells us:

"Whatever your past views about Bolshevism have been, get this clear. Stalin by his record has shown himself to have more wisdom, more realism, and more ability, and a better perception of the situation than most of the men who have ruled this country in the last twenty years."

I appeal to the Comrades. Could the "Daily Worker" have done any better than that?

Surely this is enough to make Stalin himself blush and go deepest red.

Is it any wonder that the small shopkeepers who used to swear by the "Express" because it was the champion of private enterprise against the Co-ops. don't know where they are?

Will they open the "Express" some fine morning to discover that Lord Beaverbrook has joined the Co-op., and that the paper that championed them has become enthusiastic about the Co-op. too?

Who knows what will be appearing in the "Express" next?

Be prepared for shocks!

Perhaps some fine morning the "Express" will come out with big adverts. telling its 2,784,621 readers

"GUINNESS IS NOT GOOD FOR YOU".

or that

"BASS IS NOT BEST".

Does it now follow that Lord Beaverbrook and the "Daily Express" and the "Sunday Express" are now going to call for Communism in this country? No, comrades, not yet. Up to going to press the "Express" has not demanded the nationalisation of land, or the banks, or the railways, or the munition factories, nor even the breweries.

Stalin's policy is all right for Russia.

As long as Stalin keeps Communism within the borders of the U.S.S.R. and doesn't want to export it to the British Empire, the "Express" will continue to be 100 per cent. pro-Stalin.

But immediate Lord Beaverbrook or the "Express" start saying that we should try an experiment in Communism over here, look out for a shindy!

Stalin will be a fine fellow as long as he keeps his Communism in Moscow. If he wants to export it to the British Empire, look out for Lord Beaverbrook and the "Express" going back to the old slogan and demanding a great big tariff to keep these Russian goods and ideas out.

If Lord Beaverbrook and the "Express" did really start advocating Communism for Britain, or for the Empire, all the big concerns that the advertise in the "Express" would begin to say, "Look here, this has gone far enough; we refuse to advertise in a Communist paper, and we'll advertise in the "Daily Herald" instead.

That will be the day when this recently acquired admiration for Comrade Stalin will be put to the acid test.

If, however, Lord Beaverbrook's papers do really go red, the "Daily Herald" will be able to say, "Ah, where's the money coming from?"

Nobody has yet got up in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords to ask either the Home Secretary or the Foreign Secretary whether he has any information to prove that the "Daily Express" is getting subsidised from Russia

We all know what they said about the "Daily Worker".

In the pay of a foreign Power!

Was not that one of the reasons why the "Daily Worker" was suppressed?

But now the "Daily Express" and the "Sunday Express" are coming out with columns and columns of Russian propaganda which are read by millions of British patriots who would have died on their door steps before they would have taken in the "Daily Worker", even if it were wrapped round fish and chips.

Millions of patriots are now enthusiastic about Stalin who used to regard him with the deepest aversion and suspicion as Moscow Joe. Who would have thought two years ago that in such a short time the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland would be mentioning him for their prayers? And, who is responsible for this?

Undoubtedly Lord Beaverbrook and the newspapers he owns.

Communists are still demanding the removal of the ban on the "Daily Worker", and Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, is still stubbornly saying "No". Is there any need for the 'Daily Worker" now that the "Express" is shouting so loudly for Stalin and the Moscow Line?

It looks as if the "Daily Express" has pinched the "Daily Worker's" thunder and that even if the "Daily Worker" did appear readers of the "Daily Express" would regard it as too pink

That's the result of sending Lord Beaverbrook to Moscow.

David Kirkwood is now suggesting that we should send Winston Churchill to see Stalin next

No wonder the Conservative Party Head Office is alarmed.

Stalin might convert him next and he might come to lead the Communist Party and demand the abolition of the British Empire

Is David Kirkwood at the bottom of another Bolshevik Plot?

LIFE AND DEATH OF A STAR

By Dr. George Gamow

If you saw on the street a tiny shrivelled-up dwarf pushing along a giant baby in a carriage the size of a ten-ton truck you would stop and look. It is for just this same reason that it is hard to pry astronomers away from their telescopes.

They are seeing the same kind of curious thing among the stars in the heavens. They are discovering that stellar evolution and growth work backward from the way they do on Earth among plants and animals.

Human babies, as everyone knows, grow "up." Stellar babies, in contrast, grow "down" and become smaller and smaller as they get older. They are born as "giants" and die as "dwarfs". Our own Sun is not a baby yet, but is at its most virile, energetic state of stellar life. But it is on the "down" grade, and some day it will probably suffer a terrific explosion that will turn it into a "dying" dwarf star. In which case we should have no further interest because we should not be here.

If you would sit in at the birth of a star, as astronomers do, you would see it forming out of the shapeless, gaseous material that floats through limitless space. You would have to live some millions of years to see the whole formation in a single star. But this is not necessary, for by looking through telescopes you can see several of these stellar "babies" in different stages of their "birth". And so the whole process can be understood.

A Ghost Star

The best known example of these "baby Gargantua" stars is known as Epsilon Aurigae, called sometimes a "ghost" star. The diameter of Epsilon Aurigae is about 3,000 times the diameter of our Sun, but the gases which form its ghostly body are a million times rare than the air we breathe. Its light is faint because the internal fires, which will later turn it into a flaming Sun, are lying dormant and are still not fully developed. Its surface is relatively cool (only about 1,000 deg Centigrade), and so it emits almost no visible rays by which it can be seen.

In this almost embryonic stage of its life Epsilon Aurigae is a kind of supergiant star. It will not be dignified with a rating of 'red giant' until it shrinks so that it will be only a couple of hundred times the size of our Sun. Only then will it enter what might be called the childhood of stardom. In the 'red giants' the matter of the star has contracted, and in this squeezing the temperature begins to go up. Gradually it emits more and more reddish light.

White Dwarfs

When the density of the stellar matter is about that of water, the main energy-producing machine inside the star begins to work and the star "goes to work" as an adult.

But every star is finally bound to run out of energy. Then it starts its final contraction; it rapidly loses its brilliance, and its diameter shrivels until it has only one-hundredth the diameter of the Sun. Because so much of its matter is packed into such a small space it then attains great density, equal to two and three hundred thousand times that of water. A cubic foot of this material would weigh 6,250 tons—as much as an ocean-going freighter.

The surface of these old and highly dense stars becomes white hot, but the total radiation they emit is low because they are so small. Such dying stars, called 'white dwarfs', can still exist for some time, but sooner or later they are bound to freeze "to the bones" and form cold, dark bodies wandering aimlessly through the vastness of interstellar space. Just how many of these wanderers there are scientists have no way of knowing, for they emit no light.

The big mystery of astronomy is how the stars can maintain the internal "burning" that permits them to shine on for millions of years until they stagger into the blackness of old age. No ordinary burning can supply energy for this length of time, for it is easy to calculate that if our Sun were made of pure coal and burn-

(Continued on Page 21)

To Nazi Intimidation And Intrigue

INEUNU TURNS A DEAF EAR

By *Alfred J. Fischer,*

The London Correspondent of the Turkish dailies, "Cumhuriyet" and "La Republique."

For many years the foreign policy of Ankara was marked by two ostensibly contradictory tendencies; the one was revisionist, the other anti-revisionist.

There were two revisionist aims: the recovery of the Sanjak of Alexandretta (Hatay), never officially abandoned, and unhampered control of the Straits, or in other words sovereignty over them and their fortifications. Both these aims were finally realised, thanks in no small measure to the help of England, whose support Ataturk had gained after his participation in sanctions against Italy. The revisionist part of the programme was thus fulfilled.

Hitler's Difficulties

In the remaining frontier disputes Turkey is interested in the maintenance of the "status quo", and therein lie Hitler's difficulties. Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland could be won by promises of territorial expansion. Ankara, however, has adopted the principle of the national state, remembering the difficulty of laying any firm foundation of loyalty to the fatherland in the old Ottoman Empire with its mixture of peoples and religions. The new Turkey seeks to achieve the greatest possible measure of homogeneity amongst its population, and as a result of the Greco-Turkish exchange of populations there are practically no Greeks in Kemal's domain, while the remaining Armenian and Jewish minorities, the latter assimilated to a remarkable degree are numerically unimportant

New territories would give rise to new minority problems, and might lead to intrigues with foreign Powers. Since the Arab betrayal the Turks have learnt caution, and suggestions for pan-islamic coalitions under her leadership meet with a steady refusal. Ataturk rejected the caliphate because he feared the inherent obligation to wage dogmatic "wars for the true religion". His successor feared in addition interference with the westernisation of the country should less advanced or perhaps even reactionary forces be reincorporated.

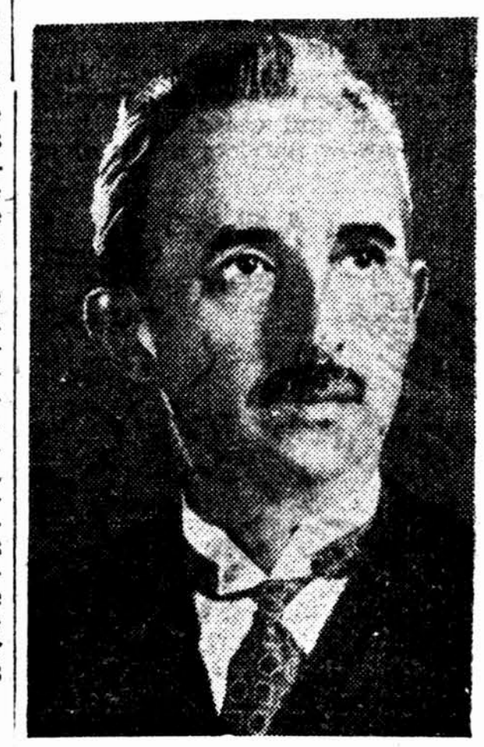
Von Papen's Failure

Present-day Turkey, therefore, has no territorial ambitions, and Hitler cannot tempt her with promises of territory at the expense of Russia, Iran or the Arab countries. Enver Pasha's idea of a Turkish Empire comprising the Caucasus and Russian Turkestan—so-called pan-Turanianism—which never had any serious following among Turkish opinion, has not been taken up by Turkey's present statesmen. Hitler misjudged the Turks when he sent von Papen to Ankara. For centuries Turkey was forced to live by intrigue, and her diplomacy is certainly a match for that of von Papen. In addition the Turk is protected by an inborn suspiciousness. Under the tutelage of the Western Powers the Turk found himself for generations reduced to the status of "hamal" (bearers of burdens) and bootblack, forced to look on while the foreigner amassed fortunes in his country, dominated trade, industry and transport and enjoyed special cultural and legal privileges at his expense

Balance Of Power

During the World War, 1914-18, Ataturk and Ineunu now President, opposed the participation of their country on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. They had no faith in the victory of the Central Powers; still less did they believe that national sovereignty could be achieved through such an alliance.

The Allies armed the Greeks and sent them in 1920 against Turkish Anatolia in glaring disregard of the right of self-determination. England occupied Constantinople, and it looked as if the "Sick Man on the Bosphorus" could expect the "coup de grace" as soon as the various contenders had reached agreement on their share in his patrimony. After the surprising Turkish successes in the Anatolian struggle for freedom, Lord Curzon strained every nerve to rob the victorious general and peace negotiator, Ineunu, of the fruits of his victory, the abolition of the Capitulations and unhampered sovereignty. Ankara's experiences in the past with her former ally Germany and her



ISMET INEUNU.

—He turned a deaf ear to the Allies at Lausanne, now he turns it to the Nazis.

Lausanne partner England have not been of the best, and have not helped to lessen her deep-rooted suspicion. And this suspicion has dictated the aim and direction of her foreign policy.

The sultanate had been the shuttlecock of the Great Powers. Ataturk and his most intimate collaborator, Ineunu, the then Prime Minister, strove, therefore—somewhat after the model of England in Europe—to establish a balance of power between the interested parties. By clever tactics Dr. Rustu Aras, the present Ambassador in London, who was Foreign Minister for fourteen years, avoided any definite commitment.

Friendship With Russia

Friendship with Russia was a fundamental principle of Ankara's foreign policy. Without a well-disposed Soviet Union at her back giving moral and probably also material aid, the Anatolian war could not have been victoriously concluded. From that time onwards the two Powers resolved on the closest collaboration, short only of interference in one another's domestic affairs. Russia needed a strong Turkey holding the key of the Dardanelles as a bulwark against imperialist assaults. It was Turkey's desire that Moscow, while possessing no real striking power, should be strong enough to ward off aggression. Both countries desired a long period of peace for the consolidation of their regimes, the carrying out of reforms and vital internal reconstruction. Ankara could lean on Moscow without any fear of encroachments on her sovereignty, since the Kremlin wished at all costs to avoid becoming involved in war.

Pro-British

Relations with Great Britain, Russia's political opponent in the East until recent events, were extremly strained after Lausanne, but slowly became more cordial following an interview given by Ataturk to English journalists. Ismet Ineunu, who learnt English at the age of 55 in spite of the overheavy burden of the premiership, is pro-British, and under his Presidency the Turco-British Alliance was concluded against a background of reawakened suspicion of Russia's policy towards Germany and its implications. It is interesting to note that it was only after the conclusion of this alliance that Turkey took up English loans; previously she had accepted small credits from Russia to finance her Five Year Industrial Plan. Capitulations and concessions, the cultural and economic privileges granted by the Ottoman Empire to foreigners, are Ankara's big bogy. To avoid any external influence, foreign financial aid had been refused on principle, even at the cost of slowing down the pace of reconstruction. Veritably Spartan budgetary economies were practised to pay for it instead. A striking example of this is the fact that the Anatolian coastal towns, with the exception of Izmir, have no real harbours. Hitler's buying agents will receive only what they can pay for Turkish foreign trade has never known any other basis. Germany was a favoured customer for a long period, but only because she was able to pay prices far above those of the world market by reason of State subsidies.

Key Position

Every Turkish school child is taught that it is the aim of their foreign policy to assure Turkey a place in the front rank of nations, and to work unceasingly to increase her prestige. While Ankara has no expansionist aims she values very highly her prestige as a Great Power, as was clearly shown when she was not re-elected to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, an incident which nearly led to the downfall of the Foreign Minister.

The Turkish Republic held a key position with regard to the problems of Europe and Asia, a fact which she utilised to secure for herself the part of leader in the Balkan Alliance and in the Pact of Saadabad of 1937. The object of the Eastern Entente, comprising Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan, was to establish a balance between British and Russian interests. Ankara's reputation was thus so enhanced that the Mohammedan States participating in the pact looked to her as a model for their own efforts towards emancipation. The Balkan Alliance was made primarily to hold Bulgaria in check. Both the Balkan Alliance and the Eastern Entente were intended as a warning to Italy, who was thoroughly hated by the Turkish nation and whose ambitions had for years been a cause of uneasiness. The breaking up of these two groups was regarded as a painful setback to Ankara's foreign policy, as was proved by her uncompromising intervention on behalf of Iran.

Wants Peace, Needs Peace!

There is an agreement between Turkey and Russia still in force to the effect that neither party shall conclude agreements or undertake any action in the field of foreign policy without the consent of the other. If, therefore, Ankara has not given practical aid to her Balkan friends, it is thought in well-informed political circles to be because Russian support was not forthcoming. This may account for a certain animosity against the Soviet Union. The new Turkey wants and needs peace. As far back as 1937 I gathered from talks with her President, Ineunu, that he would leave nothing undone to keep his country out of the coming war. Ismet Ineunu is nevertheless a Turk, realistic and suspicious, and his almost fanatical will for peace did not cause him to neglect his country's defence. As a matter of fact, Turkey has for years been the only military Power in the Balkans and the Near East worthy of serious consideration.

Inevitable

Kemal's Republic to-day finds itself confronted with the difficult task of maintaining friendly relations with her Russian neighbour and her alliance with England (she has no intention of becoming a second Vichy), while at the same time observing faithfully the German-Turkish pact of friendship. In political circles sentiment is divided between Germany, Britain and Russia, and the same is, interestingly enough, true of the press in this authoritarian State. The bulk of the people, although full of misgivings as to the Anglo-Russian coalition, are like their President well-disposed towards England. The Turk has recognised the value of peace for reconstruction and economic recovery, and therefore any suggestion of close union with the dynamic and uncontrollable forces of Nazism meets with firm rejection.

So far Turkey has succeeded in preventing her soil from becoming a theatre of war. (She fears that a temporary occupation would merely result in her becoming a bargaining-counter in later peace negotiations.) The Turkish Republic still figures on the map of Europe as an independent state, and the Straits are still preserved from Nazi control. Those who know the Turks, their national pride and capacity for patriotic enthusiasm, realise that they will never sacrifice freedom and sovereignty to their love of peace. Hitler can repeat his proposal to return the Straits to Turkish control after the war in return for a free hand now as often as he likes. Turkey, suspicious as a result of experience, will always return the same courteously diplomatic but nonetheless firmly negative reply.

A German-Turkish clash seems in the long run inevitable. Ankara's policy of refusing to cherish any illusions has been successful in delaying the decision and so saved the Republic from the fate of Greece. The possibilities of sending her aid have been materially improved by the development of the Anglo-Russian situation in the Near East.—Free Europe.

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KAMALA WORKS.
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

"The tailor called about his account this morning, sir."

"Did you tell him I'd gone to Australia?"

"Yes; and that you wouldn't be back till late tonight."

PHYSICAL CULTURE

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, (Vyayam Gnana Kosha) Vol. I. Edited by Dattatraya C. Muzumdar. Baroda. Price Rs. 7-0-0.

Apart from the akhadas or gymnasia of the professional wrestlers there are three very well-known akhadas in Baroda in which the youth of all classes are receiving physical training in a systematic way, they are Jummadada of Prof. Manikrao, Muzumdar's akhada and the Akhada of Purani brothers. The Muzumdar's Akhada is in existence for two generations, and the author of this encyclopaedia has been conducting a monthly magazine called "Vyayam" for the last 27 years. Experience told him that some types of exercises and outdoor games are being gradually forgotten on account of disuse and therefore Mr. Muzumdar started collecting information about such exercises and games, and with a view to giving very correct information he himself started taking photographs.

AMBITIOUS SCHEME

The book under review is a translation in Gujarati of the first volume of the encyclopaedia of physical culture which is being published in Marathi. The encyclopaedia is a very ambitious scheme and will be issued in ten big volumes, but five of them are already published. It is worthwhile noting that the ten volumes deal with (1) Indian outdoor games, (2) Indian strenuous games e. g., wrestling, (3) Indian exercises, (4) Indian strength building exercises such as dand and baithak, (5) Hygiene and diet, (6) Foreign games, (7) Foreign defensive games such as fencing and jujutsu, (8) Foreign exercises, (9) Foreign strength building exercises (Dumb-bells, bar-bells etc.) and (10) Indian and foreign competitive games.

The volume I contains a history of physical culture from the earliest vedic times (b) exercises for young children, (c) boy's games (Indian) (d) foreign boys' games, (e) games for girls, Indian and (f) foreign games for girls.

The book is profusely illustrated. No library, school or gymnasium should be without a copy of this encyclopaedia.

SUMANT MEHTA.

GUJARATI BOOKS

Triveni, by M O. Suraiya, Bombay, price Rs. 1/8.

In the words of Dr. Suraiya, three rivers meet in this book, i.e. it is a collection of three well-known English poems, translated into Gujarati verses, one of them Wordsworths "We are Seven", by his grand-daughter, Miss Kulsum and the two others, "The Hermit" and Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" by himself. Each of these three translations was noticed in these columns when published or republished. It therefore only remains to notice that the small books is artistically got up, with a velvet cover and very good photo blocks of nine Gujarati ladies interested in the literature of their mother-tongue and having had to do something with the book at one time or another by way of advice, suggestion or preface writing. It is an attractive little volume

K.

Akashnan Fool ("Flowers of the Sky") by Jyotsna Shukal, Surat, price As. 12.

A collection of 60 poems of the Ras and ordinary kind. Flowers of the Sky are the stars, the planets, the moon the clouds, etc., and the poem describing the gathering of these "Flowers" is well written. The others are written in simple language and some indeed are sweet. On the whole the collection displays a good effort.

K

Jivan Prariah, by I. D. Patel, Anand, price Re. 1.

The writer who calls himself a Vidyarthi (student) is a student, "a failed matric" as he chooses to describe himself. The reader is therefore prepared for a crude performance The subjects treated are treated in a dogmatic style and the words of wisdom imparted are couched in the language of an old and experienced individual when the writer is neither the one nor the other. As a fresh man's effort, it exacts a word of praise; it also contains the germs of good writing in future.

K.

Rasadhara, by J. M. Desai, Navsari, price Re. 1.

As the author of "Parsika" and "Chamkara", Mr. Desai is well-known as a writer of classical Gujarati, although a Parsi by birth and up-bringing. He has added to the credit thus obtained by publishing the collection of poems under notice. The 108 poems contained in the book treat of subjects grave and gay, serious and light, and also of the ordinary kind. The chief merit of the poet's work, however, lies in the fact of his displaying intimate knowledge of Hindu philosophy and mythology. He has woven these rather out of the way subjects for a Parsi into his verses in an admirable way. It is a notable achievement. But his higher ideals have not made him overlook ordinary incidents of every day happening, to which too he has done justice.

K

Gandhiji On States

"THE PROBLEM OF THE INDIAN STATES," (Deshi Rajyono Prashna) by Mohandas K. Gandhi. Published by Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. 1941 November. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

This book contains a collection of Gandhiji's articles and lectures published both in the 'Navajivan' and the "Harijan Bandhu" on the problem of the Indian States. A collection of this nature was published some time ago in the English language by the same publishers. Many documents published in that English collection are not repeated in this Gujarati collection; at the same time some articles originally written in Gujarati by Gandhiji are not given in the English collection.

The material is arranged in chronological order so that it enables the reader to know what Gandhiji's views were at a particular period of his development, at the same time one can notice the fundamental stratum of his views on the Indian States and the Indian Princes. It is very well known that Gandhiji (born and bred in Indian States) has a soft corner for the Princes, that he is prepared, nay, anxious to preserve their Princely Order, but that he wishes them to be the trustees of the people; writing in the Navajivan in October 1929 he says "In the Swaraj of my conception there is room for the Princes, but the Raja is the defender, the guardian, the trustee. The Raja is the greatest servant, the server of the lowly. The Raja of the Swaraj eats only the remains after his people have been fed, he can sleep only after seeing that his people are resting, he can only eat after feeding the people, and he can live only after seeing his people safe."

RAJKOT EPISODE.

Right up to 1931 the articles are written in this idealistic (and very unreal) strain. Up to this date the Congress under Gandhiji's advice had kept aloof from active participation in the solution of problems and situations arising in the Indian States.

The latter portion which begins from 1937 is much more interesting. It naturally contains the whole of the Rajkot episode in which Gandhiji made one of the greatest miscalculations of his life. At the memorable Haripura Congress Gandhiji had to make a compromise with the views of the All-India States Peoples' Conference and the radical elements in the Congress.

Whether Gandhiji has been wise and right in curbing the desire of the States People and the radical elements to start Satyagrahas in order to get their fundamental rights is a debatable question. Perhaps the future historian will be the best judge.

This is an interesting book for those who wish to be guided by the ideas and methods of Gandhiji.

SUMANT MEHTA.

Mask Off The Nazis

HAMBURG ASYLUM by Pau, Stevens Popular Printing Press, Peoples' Building P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 5.

The author of HAMBURG ASYLUM does not seem to be a believer in the "Arts for Art's Sake" dictum. The novel is frankly written with the purpose of taking the mask off the face of Nazism—or rather of the individuals who rallied round Hitler in the late twenties and established the Nazi party. They are an unsavoury almost a repulsive lot and their sadistic doings are portrayed vividly in HAMBURG ASYLUM.

The tale is woven around a Jew girl from Lithuania who is seduced abducted and tortured by an alleged hundred per cent Aryan from Austria. Chana Blum, the unfortunate girl, and Helmut Schinkeiner, the unspeakable cad, narrate most of the story in the first person singular, though it is begun and ended by the Tramp Steve, who was the unwitting instrument of their union

The plan adopted by the author gives him plenty of scope for character delineation, for psychological insight and for dramatic portrayal. His is a practised pen, full of pep and punch. The various incidents are skilfully woven together and the narrative never flags. There are also a number of illustrations by the author himself.

From the very beginning of the novel, however, one detects a bitterness in the novel, which cannot be explained on objective grounds alone. It seems as if some great injustice has warped the author's judgment and led him to paint the whole canvas black. It is not always a virtue to pay the Nazis back in their own coin.

N. J.

"Mitra" Special Number

"Mitra," the popular weekly of Sangli, has brought out a special Sangli State Number" on the occasion of the 54th birthday of the Rajasaheb. The reader will find in the 50 pages of this number (priced at 10 annas) all information about Sangli administration, and public institutions. Most of the contributors are from Sangli and what they lack in detachment has been made up by their enthusiasm.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Rhymed Ruminations Of A Lawyer

"COURT RHYMES": By Mahavir Prasad Dadhich B A., LL.B., Advocate. Introduction by Mrs. Violet Joachim Alva, M A., LL.B., Advocate. N. M. Tripathi and Company, Princess Street, Bombay. Pp. 16. Price Not Mentioned, 1942.

Says Mrs. Alva in the course of her introduction: 'Mr. Mahavir Prasad Dadhich remains the best rhymster of the Bar and breaks the monotony of the law-courts. . . .'

I am glad that he is 'the best rhymster of the Bar' and hope that no better will ever be produced in the future.

Mr. Dadhich's first poem entitled "Fountain Pen!" has the following opening stanza:

'Yesterday at half past ten,
Lost a Lovely Fountainpen,
While walking in the corridor
Of the Small Causes second floor.'

Of the famous actor, Sri V. H. Desai, the author writes in "An Advocate Comedian":

'He first appeared in Captain Kirtikumar
Though always sickly and ever "Bemar"
However, when he became, little more 'Houshiar'
Bombay Talkies, declared his value at par.'!

What the reader, even the lay reader, will make of "High Court Library", I do not know:

'The bar library of the High Court,
Situate within the area of Fort;
Is a dignified place for study and resort,
For the tired, retired and new import'!

That reminds me of Yeats's famous lines:

"I am of Ireland,
And the Holy Land of Ireland.
And time runs on", cried she.
"Come out of charity,
Come dance with me in Ireland."

Surely enough, many of our briefless, workless, tuitionless lawyers may graciously consent to dance with Mr. Dadhich, at least out of Christian charity, and read his "COURT RHYMES."

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri have praised this writer's previous work in Hindi and Gujerati.

—P. R. K.

For Law Students

PRINCIPLES OF ROMAN LAW. By Noshirvan P Jhabvala—Price Rs. 1-8-0.

This little book is very useful for students by reason of the way in which different parts of this antiquated system of law have been co-lated by the author. Mr. Jhabvala's analytical abstracts of the different subjects in the University curriculum are invaluable for students and display a rare insight into their difficulties from "the examination point of view." A comparison of similar concepts like Emphytensis and Usufruct or Tutor and Curator by their presentation in a tabular form serves to clear them up in the mind of the student and to impress in his memory the essential points of difference between these concepts, particularly when they relate to an antiquated system of law with which one is not familiar in daily practice.

J. R. V.

REFERENCE BOOKS

for HOME & OFFICE

Taraporevala's Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary Edited by Principal A. M Williams, Prof. E. Weekley and A C Findon New Edition (Cloth) Rs 5-12, (Rexine) Rs. 6-6, (Half-Leather) Rs 7-14; *Taraporevala's Up-to-date Concise Illustrated Dictionary and World Atlas* Edited by Prof J M Parrish and J. R. Cross and (Cloth) Rs. 3-4; *Taraporevala's Handy Illustrated English Dictionary* (30,000 words) Edited by Professor E. Weekley (Cloth) Re. 1-2.

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SUGAR AND SACCHARINE

A Story About A Girl And A Soldier—With A Difference!

By HUMPTY L. PANJABI

"Dear Sir,—With reference to your query of unspecified date, my name is Betty . . . . I am 19. Really speaking I am a Scotto-Indian, because my father, so he tells me, is Scotch and my mother is an Indian. But as the word Scotto-Indian is not used, I call myself an Anglo-Indian.

"I am a steno-typist and am at present employed by the Company. They tell me I am fairly good at my work. There is noth ing else to tell you about me except that my looks are nothing to write home about,—since my childhood I have been dubbed an ugly duckling and that just about fits in,—and in any case I have nothing like a home to write to.

"My father is an engine driver in Railway and he is almost always drunk. My mother—well she doesn't count for much.

"I finished my schooling three years ago and got a scholarship to come to Bombay for a commercial course. I remember the day I arrived in Bombay. It was raining hard and my spirits were depressed. I stood on the platform knowing not how t reach the hostel where I was to put up. And then I gathered up enough courage to ask an Indian gentleman standing nearby—"

* * *

She came and asked me how she could go to the—hostel. I told her to go in a taxi or gharry. And then she wanted to know how much that would cost. And so I said if she could wait for a little while I would take her with me.

I finished my work and we got into my rickety car. It took me about ten minutes to reach her hostel and all that time she was talking. I learnt, among other things, that she was not interested in haying 'boy friends', and that she was going to study hard and make good.

It took Betty about a year to learn shorthand and typing and some secretarial work. During this time I used to see her about once a week. A curious companionship grew up between us. For her I was apparently, an elder brother, sister, mother, father and, of course best friend all rolled into one.

She wasn't liked much either in her school or in her hostel. She had neither the brains nor the money to look smart. And in any case it was doubtful whether any amount of attention would make her pug nose look tolerable,—presentable being absolutely out of question. There were only her eyes. Jet black, they seemed in variably on the point of dancing mischievously with delight at the slightest provocation. But of them Betty was unaware.

And as if that was not bad enough, Betty was actually prude enough to detest the 'drawing room' stories that the other girls related in whispers and heard with bated breath. She was also fool enough to say so.

And, then, at the end of the year she finished her course and some Employment Bureau got her a job with the——Company. Betty began her close acquaintance with her typewriter. Most of the time she typed. Very seldom was she called to take down shorthand. Whether her pug nose was responsible for this is not known.

And so went on the monotonus routine of life, between hostel and office and the soul-killing click of the keys. Betty was lonely. In her hostel she had not one friend and in her office even less. There would be a picture once a week, alone, and there would be a drive with me on Saturday, dinner and endless shoptalk.

* * *

And just about the time I was sure Betty would run amuck from sheer loneliness, Hitler marched into Poland and Betty held her breath. The next day, Saturday, she was with me as usual. She was very frightened and wouldn't be reassured. On Sunday England, too, stepped into the melee and Betty wept on my shoulder.

Someone had to talk straight to Hitler. If only Betty could get to him, she woull knock some sense into him. Millions of youngsters were going to be butchered. Betty said: "What can I do"? I said I didn't know. She said: "I suppose you will ignore the war, since there is no love lost between you and England." I did not answer. She said: "Would I have to stop being friendly with you?" I said: "I don't think my friendship with you would spoil my country's cause." And we left it at that.

And Betty threw herself into war work. She saw every day streams of faces—they were just faces. She didn't even know their names. What was the use of knowing their names? In a short while there would be none to answer to those names. She saw them at the canteens. And she was with them at the dances.

It was at a canteen that she saw him. He was sitting by himself and he was playing with a cup of tea. He looked just like any other tommy wearing three stripes. She sat down at the table. "Can I do anything for you?" "No, thank you very much, Miss." And she asked: "Are you a Scot?" And he said yes. She told him she, too, had some Scotch blood, her father being a Scot.

And then they talked. His name was Basil. He had been a shipping clerk "before this——began." He couldn't utter the word war. Everytime he tried to, he shivered violently. Betty learned that he had been on the——Front and had been recently relieved; that he was suffering from shell-shock; that he had wanted to go back to his wife and little daughter but instead he was further away from them; that he was extremely lonely and he didn't care "what the bloody hell happened."

Betty talked to him till closing hours and he felt better. He was allowed to see her home and he could, if he wanted to, drop in the next day.

That night Betty dreamt of Basil. He was absolutely fagged out and foot-sore. They were retreating but he could go no further. So he lay down and slept. And then came a German Tank mowing down everything and everyone in its blood-crazy path.

And as the tank neared Basil, Betty shouted to him. He opened one eye. But he was too weary and so he closed it again. And the tank just went over him. And there was a crunching sound like the sound which Betty's lunch chocolate used to make.

Next morning Basil called and Betty, for the first time in two years, absented herself from office. She took him to the museum. Then she took him to the Victoria Garden zoo. The lions were receiving their daily ration. And as the hungry beasts devoured the legs of meat, the bones crunched. Like the sound which Betty's lunch chocolate used to make.

And, then, they lunched. And Basil said he was due to go away in a few days. He did not know where. And then the lunch was over. And Betty said she must go. Basil said, "Betty, could you——"? He did not complete the sentence. Betty looked long into Basil's shell-shocked eyes. She saw him as she had seen him in the dream; one eye opened saw the Hun tank and closed wearily. And she heard the crunching.

And she said, while cold sweat glistened on her brow, "Would you like me to?" And he said, "I would be very grateful." And she said "all right."

And for seven days and seven nights Betty was absent from her office and her hostel.

And on the eighth day Betty returned to her office. But now she paid much more attention to war work. She felt she had been drawn closer into the vortex

* * *

One day, Norma, who was the pet of the office because of her looks, asked her to stenciltype a letter. Cyclo-style copies were to be sent to all Scotch stripewallas in the army, then in Bombay, inviting them to an 'At home' at the Boss' mansion. Norma,—who, they said, used to sit on the Boss' lap while taking down letters,—explained to Betty that the Boss was trying to do his bit towards winning the war. He had too much at stake and besides he was a 'loyal patriot.'

And so, on a certain evening, a fleet of army lorries disgorged all the Scotch stripewallas at the palatial mansion of Betty's boss. The Boss' wife was there, beaming and smiling graciously to receive them. She insisted that they make themselves at home and then, much to the relief of most of them, she left them.

The affair was rather dull and lifeless in spite of many bottles having been emptied. Now this did not please the boss. He had expected it to go with a bang like a bachelor's party. And so he went round the tables. And at one of the tables he noticed a man sitting by himself and looking gloomily into space. He sat down at the table.

"Have a drink", he said. And Basil had one. And there was another. And yet another. And then they talked. Basil, it seemed, had attended the same county school. After that, of course, there was much to talk about.

They had yet one more drink and the boss asked Basil to come and see him at his office. He gave Basil a card. Basil looked at it and said "I know someone from your office." The boss was naturally curious. Basil said "Betty—". The boss tried to place her and after a few minutes, "you mean that ugly typist girl."

And Basil smirked, "Ugly, maybe. But one in a million as far as sugar is concerned. She just melts into sweetness". "How do you know?" "She spent a week with me. Thought she was helping the Empire win the War".

Sugar! The boss didn't know the taste of sugar. His first experience was with a scullery maid while he was at the university. It had cost him ten-bob You could hardly call that sugar. And after that he had busied himself too much with work.

And then he had joined a firm as a clerk and was sent to India. Here he made good beyond expectations,—by what means is none of our business. Suffice it to say that while he was making good, 'life' passed by. Not that he cared very much.

And, then, when he had risen to the position of the chief, he gate-crashed into 'Society' by marrying the club-going sister of an impoverished officer. After that, of course, he was a "jolly good fellow". But essentially a marriage of convenience, for both parties. it had lacked the sugar element.

And he was soon initiated into the ways of the people he moved about with. But there was only saccharine to be had. They preferred saccharine since a little bit of saccharine was much sweeter than a big bit of sugar, and besides the trouble of stirring was minimised.

But of saccharine he had had enough to jar on him. And now he was told that right under, so to say, his nose, there was sugar to be had for the asking.

The next day, much to chagrin of Norma, he sent for Betty. He had some confidential letters, he said, to dictate and would she please remain in after office hours.

And long after almost the whole office was empty he called her and started to dictate. He came and stood behind her and casually placed his right hand on her right shoulder. And five minutes went by. The boss was beginning to get a funny feeling in the pit of his stomach. Sugar! His hand slided down from her shoulder.

And then something happened. He thought it was fireworks. Five enraged fingers cut across his left cheek and yet five more across his right cheek. And then an unruly brown head sobbed on his shoulder and a pug nose burrowed itself into the worsted of his coat.

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *By D. G. VYAS*

Art Humanises Life

WANTED ART IN GIRLS' EDUCATION—WOMAN'S INNATE LOVE FOR BEAUTY—HER ROLE IN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—FEMINIST MOVEMENT MISSES ART—SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN DEFINES DEMOCRACY—SILVER JUBILEE OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS—ARCHITECTURE PROGRESSIVE BUT ALIEN TO INDIA—EXHIBITION OF SHANTINIKETAN HANDICRAFTS— ART SHOULD EXPRESS THE AGE

Organisation, by the University of Punjab, of the Arts and Crafts Department for the women candidates is a recent endeavour to bring art in proximity to girls' education. Lady Glancy, who opened in December the first exhibition under the auspices of the department expressed, while making some interesting observations on art, the view that it is the women who can give lead in their homes in matters of aesthetics. Evidently she raised an unsolved but not unimportant issue of the relation of art to woman's life.

Girls' Education

The educationists, who are the ardent advocates of the reorganisation of the current system of education, have not yet felt the urgency of formulating a nation-wide scheme of girls' education based on the practical and artistic needs of the womanhood of India. Girls' education demands an emphasis on art—a problem which is not likely to be solved as long as the Government does not take initiative in the matter.

The debate which took place in the Mysore Legislative Council, on December 19 on the resolution of Mrs. Yasodhara Dasappa recommending to the Government to constitute a committee to formulate a scheme for the reorganisation of women's education, will be found interesting. Mr. G. McAlpine, the Director of Public Instruction, agreed that the girls in the State should be provided with courses of studies such as domestic science, music and fine arts, but then he added that experience showed that parents in Mysore were not after all in favour of such courses.

Mr. J. Mohammad Imam—the Minister for Education—played a similar tune when he said that the mentality of the parents should undergo a change, but that since the resolution wanted the appointment of a committee, the Government would have no objection. It is the duty of the democratic Government which represents the collective wisdom of the State to give a lead to the people, but it should not be led away by them. The Government ought to be able to gauge the actual requirements of the people and to base the educational system on them.

Woman—A Potential Artist

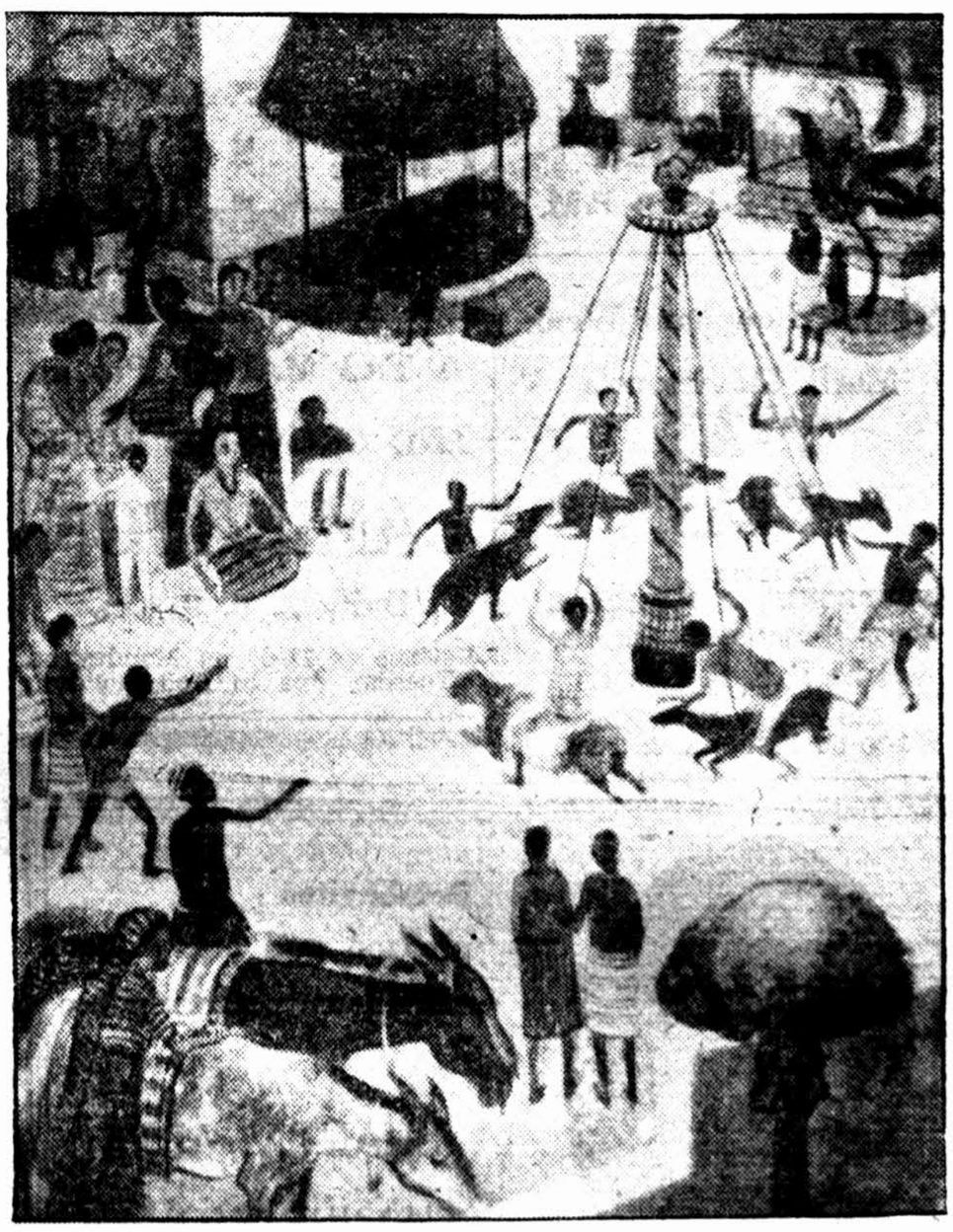
Woman is physically, mentally and functionally quite different from man. Artistic expression is the principal strand in the pattern of her life. The stronger propensity of woman towards art, which is her chief characteristic, makes it imperative that her education should be art-saturated. In other words, her aesthetic impulse should grow to its fullness in the process of education.

Love for beauty is the inborn feminine virtue A keen sense of colour, design, rhythm and melody is the keynote to life-feminine. It seeks expression in the selection of the designs, colours and style of dress, in the songs and dances, in home-decoration and pictorial designs and in the personal and domestic requirements of woman. The Indian home was and ought to be an abode of beauty, because the woman—its presiding deity—is a potential artist. To what extent Indian art owes its super-eminence and survival to her still remains an unanswered question.

Not Captured Art

Beauty, which is implicit in the concept of the home, is not an aristocratic privilege. It is within reach of every-body provided one is inclined to reach it Lady Glancy said, "beautiful things are not the sole monopoly of the rich. The home of a poor man may, in its own way, be just as beautiful as that of a rich man, as it is not a question of expending so much money but rather of critical judgment." India had never translated beauty in the terms of pageantry, but had realised it even in simplicity.

The rich homes had to resort, for acquisition of art, to the humble cottages—a fact which acknowledges India's claim to have been democratic in the distribution of art. The feminist movement has included within its programme the revival of cottage-industries, but has failed to capture cottage-arts. Emancipation of the poor women from the fetters of factory-life and harnessing them to the artistic cottage-industries which demand feminine skill should engage the special attention of the protagonists of the cottage-industries and women's movements.



"VILLAGE MERRY-GO-ROUND"

(An exhibit by Mr. P. B. Chitnis at the Bombay Art Society's last Exhibition).

Designing, printing, dyeing and several other crafts claimed a large measure of patronage from women, but they are hard hit by the austere simplicity and rigid uniformity of dress which are becoming vogues of the twentieth century in India. The women's movement should be alive to the socio-economic implications of such artistic industries which depend, for their growth, on the patronage of women.

Rampant Philistinism

The consequences of a uniform and art-exclusive educational system are quite clear. Philistinism, which is a by-product of the academic education is not less rampant in the world of educated women. It is a curious anomaly that education, which should cultivate and refine the aesthetic instinct of the girls, conduces to its passive suppression. The economic and national loss which, thereby, accrues to India is not difficult to estimate.

The feminist movement, which is in full swing, is a welcome sign of the growing consciousness on the part of women, of their social and legal disabilities. The women's conferences, which were recently held in India were, as it appears from their proceedings, mainly occupied with the questions of the social and legal status of women and with the social activities and political issues. Women should certainly agitate for the recognition of their rights and privileges and should contribute their maximum to the movement for the attainment of political freedom; but they should not overlook art and the necessity of its integration in girls' education

Women And Democracy

Democracy is not negation of diversity, nor is it suppression of individuality. As pointed out by Sir S. Radhakrishnan in his presidential address at the Silver Jubilee meeting of the Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, it doe snot mean a complete equalisation of human nature, but rather the providing of equal opportunities for the development of diverse gifts of diverse people.

The concept of democracy does not imply uniformity of education or competition between man and woman. Sir S. Radhakrishnan justly attributed the failure of the present civilisation to the absence, from it, of delicacy, charm, modesty, refinement and love which are the special qualities of women. Reversion by them, therefore, to art will be conducive to the development of these qualities which constitute their personality and will qualify them to humanise civilisation

Brilliant Achievements

The Indian Institute of Architects deserves to be congratulated on the attainment of the age of the Silver Jubilee. Founded in 1917 as the Architectural Students' Association, the Institute has, within twenty-five years of its existence, grown to the glorious height of a central organisation of the architects of India. The Silver Jubilee will be a landmark in the eventful history of the institution

The Institute has a brilliant record of achievements to its credit. It has earned, for architecture, the distinction of an honourable profession, secured affiliation to the Royal Institute of British Architects and recognition by it of the architectural education imparted by the school of Architecture of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and has succeeded in winning the Privilege of holding the final R I B A. examination in India

Collective endeavours by the qualified architects especially of Bombay for the realisation of a noble ideal, their respect for their alma mater and their co-operation with its head and staff have greatly enhanced the status and reputation of the School of Architecture and have developed it into a premier architectural institution in India

Whither Architecture?

Architecture has, in recent years, made rapid strides; but to what extent its current trends have imbibed the spirit of the Indian traditions is a question which their exponents ought to answer. Mr. Wittet is said to have laid stress, in his first presidential address, on the importance of Indian traditions in the future development of architecture in India. The modernists have got a stock argument against the Indian traditions that the traditional technique is ill-adapted to meet the modern requirements and have introduced new architectural forms which are alien to India

The article by Mr. C. R. Gerrard, the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, on "Tradition and the Modern Architect" in the Silver Jubilee issue of the Institute's journal makes an interesting reading. Mr Gerrard appreciates experimentation with the new forms of expression with the proviso that "the architect does not entirely lose sight of Indian traditions"; then he clarifies his view-point in these words, "the fine cultural and traditional background of India should always be the Indian architect's source of inspiration" Will he be able to convert, to his view-point, the modernists to whom the Indian traditions are a taboo?

Mr Gerrard further pleads, and rightly so, for "co-operation between functionalism and beauty", for "compromise between beauty and utility." Sculpture will not retrieve its legitimate place in architecture as long as the modern architects persist in their isolationist attitude and refuse to recognise the architectural importance of sculpture. Architecture should, no doubt, reflect the age, but should also reflect the spirit of the art-traditions of a country. Indian traditions should not be exterminated, but should be exploited for what they are

(Continued on Page 16)

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Wanted Agents Salesmen on commission or pay, Gonol, Melanchonide, Vitalone, Paying Lines. Sahison Traders, Khanna. (15841)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Plots to sell—Decent Plots in aristocratic Society, near New Hotel, to be sold by public auction. Bidders to be present on 4th March 1942, at the office of the undersigned. H. H. Trivedi, Daskroy Vahivatdar Bhavnagar. (7476)

PHOTOGRAPHY

Fully Corrected, Artistic Enlargements from your under exposed yet cherished negatives. Cheops Spread, Port, Trivandrum. (15838)

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

Suitable trains and fares from Bombay to any place in India will be supplied free on charge to those who will write to Box No. 15851, "Bombay Chronicle." enclosing a self addressed and stamped envelope.

Public Notices

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INVESTORS FOR SOUND INVESTMENT IN LAND.

KALUPUR RELIEF ROAD SCHEME

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Re: Disposal of free-hold Plots on the Main Arterial Road.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC, are, hereby, informed that a Public Auction for sale of nicely situated plots on the Relief Road will begin from Wednesday, 4th March, 1942. The attention of the public is, particularly, invited to the permanent advantage that these plots are of FREE-HOLD TENURE AND SUBJECT TO NO ASSESSMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT. Any kinds of buildings including Office Buildings, Shops, Residential Flats, places of Public Entertainments can be constructed subject to special regulations. Full facilities will be afforded to the prospective builders to put good buildings on these sites.

The Relief Road Office in the Municipal building will provide all the information re: the plots conditions of auctions, building regulations, etc. Arrangement will, also be made to show the plots on site upon request.

The Auction of plots of Section No. V will be held on the above date near Krishna Cinema, at 9-0 A.M. in the morning.

D|-24-2-42.

(Sd.) S. P. SHAH.
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Relief Road Office,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

(7463)

NEXT WEDNESDAY
SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW: 1 P.M.

MINERVA'S
Historical
SIKANDAR
Director:—SOHRAB MODI
26th Week 26th
MINERVA
To-day—Shows Nos. 575, 576, 577, 578.
Timings—1, 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m.
—An Evergreen Release—

Matinee To-day
To-morrow, Tuesday, At 1 P.M.
Atre Pictures'
RajaRani
4TH WEEK AT
CENTRAL
Daily 3-30, 6-15, 9 P.M.

3rd Triumphant Week
Murli Movietone's
PYAS
PYAS
Starring:
SNEHPRABHA & ISWARLAL
Songs Sensation & Surprise
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
1-30 on Sat. Sun. & Tues.

MEDICINE & MUSIC melodiously Marvellously
NEW THEATRES'
DOCTOR
starring BHARATI, PUNKAJ
8th WEEK!
At NEW WEST END
Daily: 3-30, 6-15 & 9 P.M. Sat. Sun Tuesday (Holee) at 1 P.M.

GO STAR-SEEING TO-DAY.....
Watch Them on Parade in the Year's Big Banquet of Song
★ NASEEM
★ PRITHVIRAJ
★ RATANBAI
★ MUBARAK
★ MIRZA MUSHARRAF
Are All There In
UJALA
MADE TO DELIGHT A NATION
A TAJ MAHAL Picture
2ND CROWDED WEEK
LAMINGTON
Daily 3, 6, 9 p.m.
Matinee at 12-30 on Monday and Tuesday due to Holi Holiday

Bombayites pleased and crazy over Brilliant performances of
SHANTA APTE
CHANDRAMOHAN
in CIRCO PRODUCTIONS
APNA GHAR
Directed by DEBAKI BOSE
EVERY MAN AND WOMAN MUST SEE THIS WOMAN'S PICTURE
Running to Crowded Houses at
KRISHNA TALKIES
Dubash Theatre
NOTE THE TIMINGS
4 shows on Sat., Sun., and Holi.
HINDI—3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
MARATHI::—12 noon & 9 p.m.
3 shows Daily HINDI:—6 p.m. & 9 p.m.
MARATHI:—12 noon
HEAR the SONGS of this Picture on H.M.V. Records.

For Communal Goodwill

Campaign To Start On 8th March

The Bombay Peace Brigade has decided to arrange a series of Public Meetings in the City as a part of "Communal Good-will Campaign." A list of suitable open places in the city for holding such meetings, as also a list of speakers to be approached for addressing them has been prepared. The places include Northbrook Gardens, Mahomedali Road, Madanpura, Kamgar Maidan, etc. The Speakers include Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Bhulabhai Desai, K. J. B. Wadia, S. K. Patil, Ali Bahadur Khan, Purshottam Tricumdas and others. The first of the series of these meetings will be held on Sunday, March 8 at a place to be announced later, to be followed by subsequent meetings on successive Sundays as far as possible.

The co-operation of various organizations and individuals sympathising with the object is being sought and the Committee of the Brigade appeals to all public spirited citizens to come forward, and help the Bombay Peace Brigade efforts. More particulars can be had from the office of the Brigade at Neptune Bld., 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Bori Bunder.

AIR RAID EXERCISE NEXT WEEK

Will Be Arranged By Military Authorities

A Civil Defence Exercise to be held during next week is being arranged by the military authorities. This exercise will take place at some time during the week ending March 7. The date and time will not be divulged either to the public or to the civil defence authorities. It may be held either by day or by night. When the exercise takes place, it is hoped that the public will co-operate fully both by complying with the usual orders which are in force during air raid exercises, and also by carrying out promptly any other directions which may from time to time be issued by the authorities. It is probable that during the exercise there will be movements of troops in the city. The public, therefore should not be alarmed on this account.

NO ROUTINE TEST ON MONDAY.

In view of the fact that there are to be Civil Defence Exercises next week, there will be no routine test of the sirens on Monday morning.

Motor Vehicles Lighting Rules

Further rules regarding lights on motor vehicles have been made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and will come into force on March 1. They are:

SIDE LIGHTS.—The front glasses of all side lights shall be covered with a single sheet of thin brown paper.

REAR OR TAIL AND STOP LIGHTS.—The red glasses of all rear or tail and stop lights shall be covered by one sheet of thin brown paper. The white glass to the sides or top of the tail light which normally illuminates the rear. Number shall be covered by a single strip of thin brown paper. Where independent white lights are used to illuminate the rear Number such lights shall be covered by a single strip of thin brown paper.

REVERSING LIGHTS. Shall on no occasion be used. If fitted to the rear of a motor vehicle the rear glass shall be wholly covered by black matt paper or cardboard.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FITTED TO THE FRONT AND REAR OF CYCLES —The glasses of the front light shall be covered by one sheet of thin brown paper. The red glass of the rear light shall be covered by one sheet of thin brown paper.

TAXI-METER LIGHTS.—All lights fitted for illuminating the face of taxi meter shall be so obscured as to illuminate only the face of taxi-meter.

Samples of the approved brown paper can be seen at the Office of the Traffic Department, Head Police Office, Bombay.

HOME GUARDS OF INDIA.

The Secretary, B.C.E.D.C., writes:—At the first meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Defence Committee, held on Thursday last at the office of the National Democratic Union the following office-bearers were elected:—Chairman: Sir Homi Mehta. Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. S.R. Bamji, Prof. G.D. Parikh Mr. B. Jadhav and Mr. Abdul Hamid; Jt. Secretaries and Treasurers: Messrs. Tayab Sheikh, V.G. Kulkarni and Rustom J.J. Mehta. The meeting also decided to commence enrolment of members of the Volunteer Defence Corps and to organise local committees and hold street-corner meetings. A resolution was also passed authorising the Secretaries to raise funds to carry on the activities of the committee.

40 LAKHS A DAY FOR WAR

Soaring Deficit In Central Budget

12 CRORES OF NEW TAXATION: MORE PEOPLE TO PAY INCOME-TAX: INCREASE IN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH RATES

NEW DELHI, February 28.

Introducing the Central Budget for 1942-43 in the Central Assembly today, the Finance Member disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs. 17 crores for the current year and a prospective deficit, on the present basis of taxation of Rs. 47 crores next year.

The revised estimate of Defence expenditure of 1941-42 is placed at Rs. 102 crores. This expenditure for 1942-43 is estimated at Rs. 133 crores.

NEW TAXATION:

The Finance Member proposes to cover a portion of the estimated deficit of 47 crores for the next year by new taxation proposals which involve an increase of Surcharge on income-tax and super-tax, making incomes from Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 liable to tax at 6 pies in the rupee over the first Rs. 750 of the total income, all round Customs surcharge of 20 per cent. on existing import tariffs except on raw cotton, petrol and salt, 25 per cent. increase in petrol tax, and increase in postal, telegraph and telephone rates.

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES IN RAISMAN'S BUDGET INCLUDE CERTAIN CONCESSIONS TO INCOME-TAX AND E. P. T. ASSESSEES TO ENCOURAGE SAVING AND PREVENT INFLATION NOW AND TO PROVIDE A RESERVE FOR RE-EQUIPMENT AFTER THE WAR.

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN ESTIMATED THE TOTAL ADDITIONAL REVENUE FROM FRESH TAXATION AT RS. TWELVE CRORES, LEAVING A DEFICIT OF RS. THIRTY-FIVE CRORES TO BE COVERED BY THE BORROWING PROGRAMME.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, announced the following new taxation proposals in the Assembly this evening:—

The surcharge of income-tax and super-tax to be increased from thirty-three and one-third per cent to roughly fifty per cent.

An all round customs surcharge of twenty per cent to be levied on existing import tariff, except raw cotton, petrol and salt.

Petrol tax to be increased by 25 per cent.

Posts and telegraphs rates to be increased.

COMPULSORY DEFENCE SAVINGS

Announcing new taxation proposals to cover partially the expected deficit of Rs. 47 crores next year, Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member said in the Assembly this evening that he proposed to make incomes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 liable to tax at six pies in the rupee over the first Rs. 750 of the total income.

This liability will, however, be completely discharged, if the assessee deposits one and a quarter times the amount of tax liable in a Defence Savings Bank account from which sums cannot be withdrawn till one year after the end of the war and on which two-and-a-half per cent interest will be paid.

The present 33 1/3 per cent Central surcharge on income-tax is to be raised to a scale which runs from six pies in the rupee on incomes between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 5,000 and to nine pies in a rupee on the next Rs. 5,000, one anna two pies on the next Rs. 5,000, and one anna three pies on the balance over Rs. 15,000.

The last is equivalent to a 50 per cent surcharge, and at the same time Corporation Tax is raised to one and a half annas in the rupee.

For incomes not exceeding Rs. 6,000, an amount of the tax equal to half per cent of the assessees' income will be funded for repayment to him after the end of the war.

The rate of Excess Profits Tax is to be retained at 66 2/3 per cent. But as an incentive to economy in business administration, Government will contribute an amount up to 1/10 of the excess profits tax paid to a reserve for the re-equipment of industry after the war, provided the assessee deposits double this amount. The assessees' contribution to the reserve will be repayable within twelve months of the end of the war and till then will earn two per cent simple interest.

EMERGENCY SURCHARGE

The main proposal of indirect taxation is the levy of an emergency surcharge of one-fifth on all Customs import duties. The only exceptions will be petrol, the tax on which is being increased separately from twelve annas to fifteen annas a gallon, raw cotton on which the duty has just been doubled and certain imports from Burma which are excluded by the operation of the trade agreement. The duty on imported salt will continue at the same rate as at present and the excise duty on kerosene will be raised to the enhanced import duty.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES UP

The final proposal is an increase in Posts and Telegraphs rates to yield one crore. The ordinary letter rate is to be increased from one and quarter anna to one and half annas, the postcard remaining unchanged. The minimum rate for ordinary telegrams is to go up from ten annas to twelve annas, and for express telegrams from Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 1/8 and the surcharge on trunk calls fees is to be raised from ten to twenty per cent.

The total additional revenue from fresh taxation is estimated at Rs. twelve crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 35 crores to be covered by the borrowing programme.

The Finance Member said that though in normal times this would be a formidable addition to the public debt, against the background of India's war effort, and intensive development of her resources and the conversion of her external and internal debt, the general picture gave grounds for great comfort and encouragement in the future.

Raisman Explains

After outlining taxation proposals, Sir J. Raisman in an explanatory speech, said:—

"I now address myself to my final task, which is to lay before the House the proposals of the Government for the treatment of the deficit of Rs. 47.07 lakhs, which, on the estimates we have made, is anticipated in the forthcoming Financial Year.

"It is beyond dispute that a stage has been reached at which, in addition to the ordinary process of taxation, it is the clear duty of the Government to make a beginning with measures of a kind which will assist in relieving the pressure of the enhanced volume of purchasing power on the inevitably limited supplies of goods and services which are available for private consumption at the present time. It is in the light of this broad conclusion that the budget proposals have been framed. I will only add that in judging the efficacy of the initial steps we are now taking, account must be taken of secondary as well as of primary factors. It must be borne in mind throughout that when a certain amount of purchasing power is withdrawn from the public, the total volume of spending affected is greater than the initial sum withdrawn since those to whom the original spenders would normally have transferred purchasing power will not also be deprived of the opportunity of spending, and so on in a widening circle.

40 LAKHS A DAY FOR WAR

"Our own defence expenditure has reached a scale of Rs. 40 lakhs a day and is continuing to grow."

—FINANCE MEMBER.

MORE SAVINGS THAN TAXATION

With these preliminary observations I now proceed to explain our proposals in the sphere of direct taxation.

I will deal in the first place with the provisions relating to incomes of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. These are in the first instance made liable to tax at six pies in the rupee on the excess over the first Rs. 750 of total income This liability can, however, be completely discharged and no tax will be leviable, if the assessee exercises the option of depositing a prescribed sum in a savings Bank Account. The prescribed amount is rupee one for every Rs. 25, by which his total income exceeds Rs. 750 and is therefore approximately 1 1/4 times the amount of tax to which he would otherwise be liable. Thus on an income of Rs. 1,250 the tax would be Rs. 15/10 and the optional savings bank deposit would be Rs. 20. The corresponding figure for an income of Rs. 1 750 are: Tax Rs. 31/4; optional savings bank deposit Rs. 40 It is intended that these amounts should be deposited on the Post O. Defence Savings Bank from which sums cannot ordinarily be withdrawn, till one year after the end of the war and on which interest is payable at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum. It will be seen that this is in its essence a scheme of saving rather than of taxation, and it appears to us the most suitable way in which the problem which I outlined above can be tackled in the case of those persons whose incomes fall below the minimum, which has hitherto been liable to incometax.

CENTRAL SURCHARGE

The next feature of our proposals relates to the central surcharge on incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000. We have hitherto proceeded by the application of a flat percentage surcharge on the basic rate of incometax and supertax throughout the whole range of income. The limitations of this procedure will be apparent, when it is remembered that the basic tax progresses from 3/4 of an anna in the rupee at one end to 9 1/2 annas in the rupee at the other.

The scope for feasible enhancement of the latter rate of tax in a time of national emergency is clearly much more restricted in terms of a flat percentage than the increases, which are feasible in the lower reaches of the scale. The basic scales of tax in India have since 1939 been highly progressive and the rate of progression has been further steepened by the application of the percentage surcharge. The incometax surcharge which has been proposed in the Finance Bill runs from 6 pies in the rupee in the slab of taxable income between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 5 000 to 9 pies in the rupee on the next Rs. 5,000, one anna and 2 pies in the rupee on the next Rs. 5,000 and one anna three pies in the rupee on the balance of total income.

The last-named surcharge is, of course, equivalent to a 50 per cent surcharge. Similarly, the surcharge on the rates of supertax are equivalent to a 50 per cent surcharge and at the same time corporation tax is raised to 1 1/2 annas in the rupee. While for the reasons I have explained the rate of surcharge on the first slab of taxable income are somewhat higher than 50 per cent there is a provision which mitigates their incidence in the case of incomes not exceeding Rs. 6,000. By this provision a portion of the tax equal to a half per cent of the assessees total income will be funded for his benefit and repaid to him after the end of the war.

E. P. TAX CONCESSIONS

As regards the Excess Profits Tax, it is proposed to retain the existing rate of 66 2/3 per cent to be levied on the profits of a further period of one year. Here also, however, we have introduced a new feature. We have been impressed with the growing evidence of the extent to which this tax militates at certain stages against the incentive to the most economical and efficient administration of the business affected. We also feel that there is great force in the argument for the supreme importance of building up a reserve for the rehabilitation and re-equipment of national industries after the war. Finally there is here also a strong case for immobilising during the period of the war as much as possible of the excess profits earned and preventing postponable private expenditure from exerting an undesirable influence on the price level To assist in securing these objects, we are prepared to contribute an amount up to, but not exceeding, 1/10th of the net excess profits tax ultimately paid at the rate of 66 2/3rd per cent provided that the assessee deposits a sum equal to double this amount. The contribution thus placed in reserve by the assessee will be repayable within 12 months of the end of the war and will in the meantime earn simple interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. The portion contributed by the Government will also be paid out after the war at such time and subject to such conditions as may hereafter be determined. Advice on the formulation of these conditions will be sought from the post-war reconstruction committee. The Government contribution will, together with the interest on the assessee's deposit, be a taxable receipt of the year in which it is repaid.

From this general picture I consider that all those who entertain far-reaching hopes for the future of this country may draw great comfort and encouragement. It is also my belief that come what may, India will again be seen to possess vast reserves of faith and fortitude, that her people will prove themselves worthy members of that great brotherhood which includes besides the British Commonwealth of Nations and the mighty American Confederation, the undaunted millions of China and of Russia and that hand-in-hand with them, she will move forward to the victorious dawn of a new world."—A. P.

"RICH MAN'S BUDGET"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb 28.

"Hopeless disappointment"—This opinion expressed by Sir Ziauddin Ahmed represents the lobby view on the Budget. Sir Ziauddin characterized the Budget proposals as "very harsh to individual small tax-payers and partial to big firms and individuals."

The Raisman taxation scheme is generally assailed on the grounds—firstly, no attempt whatever has been made to economize or retrench by measures like salary cut; secondly, an attempt has been made to increase the burden on the lower middle classes and poorer sections who are already suffering owing to increased prices. In fact one member described it as "Rich Man's Budget' Saying that the Finance Member has tried to please the wealthier classes and victimize the poorer people. The objection, particularly, is taken to income-tax on lower incomes, increased postal rates and additional duty on kerosene.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta bitingly remarked. "It is predominantly a War Budget The Finance Member figures more as Commander-in-Chief than as a Finance Member."

More than one member told me that the Finance Member could have easily found the required money of twelve crores by taxing the "war-rich," revising scales of salaries and reducing the cost of administration. In view of the nature of the taxation proposals some members propose to request the Congress Party to attend so that all parties may throw out the Finance Bill.

ACCOUNTS, 1940-41

Against an expected deficit of Rs. 5,42 lakhs, the year 1940-41 ended with a deficit of only Rs. 6,53 lakhs. Though expenditure, mainly on account of Defence, increased by Rs. 2,05 lakhs, revenue improved by Rs. 3,94 lakhs

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1941-42 REVENUE.

Revised estimates for the current year show a net improvement of Rs. 16,62 lakhs in revenue and an increase of Rs. 20.04 lakhs in expenditure, the latter mainly on account of the Defence Services, the cost of which has risen from Rs. 84 crores to Rs. 102 crores. The dificit on the current year is thus expected to increase from roughly Rs 14 crores to Rs. 17 crores

Although since the enter of Japan into the war and the consequent dislocation of shipping in the Pacific Customs receipts have dropped sharply, the total Customs revenue for the year is expected to reach the budget figure with about a crore to spare. Central Excise Duties have also come up to expectations increased collections of sugar excise duty more than making up for the loss on petrol; the revised estimate is therefore Rs. 20 lakhs above the budget figure.

Collections of Income-tax and Corporation tax have continued to increase and show a further rise of Rs. 3 crores as compared with the budget. But the actual receipts of Excess Profits Tax are put at no more than Rs. 8 crores out of an anticipted Rs. 11 crores. The divisible pool of Income-tax, however,

(Continued on page B)

INDIA OFFICE MUST GO!

BRITISH PAPER SUPPORTS CLAIMS FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.

After stating that Britain has to envisage an effectively independent India free to move according to her own will in her Asiatic environment, The "New Statesman" declares what is offered to-day can and should provide a temporary solution subject to future negotiations when peace brings leisure to think and construct.

According to this paper, the following are some tests whereby India can judge the offer: First-

INDIA SOON TO BE A DOMINION?

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Feb. 28.

According to New York Radio observers in Washington who are in touch with leading British Indians, there is every likelihood that India will be granted Dominion Status.

ly, abolition of the India Office. Secondly, there should be no transfer of Indian affairs to the Dominions Office since it implies a dubious Dominion solution and Major Attlee was associated with the Simon Commission. Thirdly, better make what remains of the India Office a department of the Foreign Office under Mr. Eden. Fourthly, genuine national Government including transfer of Defence, Finance and Home affairs to Indians.

"Lead the Indian people in their struggle against the Axis for their own freedom. Nehru, a dynamic and militant personality should take up India's defence, unite and organise his people to fight and work as only a free nation can. A Non-Congress Muslim like Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan should be Premier and, as suggested by Mr. Edward Thompson, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru should be Viceroy. The ranks of the army must be opened wide to the whole nation and no longer reserved for our select "martial" races. A Home Guard should be created with plans which a man with the experience and outlook of Major Wintringam, might draw up."

WOMEN DEMAND JUSTICE FOR INDIA

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.

A well-attended conference representing various British Women's organisations which met this morning at Friends House under the auspices of the British Commonwealth League under the chairmanship of Lady Proctor discussed India as a self-governing Dominion. Several speakers including Lady Hartog, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Agatha Harrison, Mrs. Freda Lancaster, Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa and Miss Vera Brittain emphasized the need for conceding to India the right to govern herself even in the midst of war.

After a lively discussion on the subject of the future of Britain's colonial empire and her future position, the Conference unanimously decided to send a letter to Mr. Churchill, Major Attlee and Sir Stafford Cripps drawing their attention to be their concern for Government's attitude refusing to realise India's importance in the fight for freedom and democracy and the necessity to transfer political powers to India in order to enable India not only to defend herself but also to help Britain in her fight for democracy and freedom against German-Japanese aggression.

Watson's Plan For India

Coalition Ministries In Provinces; Federation To Be Postponed

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A new plan for a settlement in India devised by Sir Alfred Watson, a former editor and chairman of the newspaper "Statesman", has been submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and will appear in the next week's issue of the magazine. "Great Britain and the East."

The plan makes four proposals which are as follows:—

(1) Completion of the transformation of the Governor-General's Executive Council by filling it wholly with non-officials. This would require a small amendment of the present Government of India Act.

(2) Induce parties to return to office in the provinces where the Congress has walked out but with an understanding that Coalition ministries will be formed. This is obviously only attainable with the consent of the

HALIFAX AGREES

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The "New York Times" publishes to-day a special interview with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to U.S.A., in which he expresses complete agreement with Sir Stafford Cripps on the need for India's political freedom.

"The British Government ought to make their decision about India's political freedom very soon", Lord Halifax is quoted as saying.

parties represented in the provincial legislatures.

(3) Transfer to the Dominions Office of the work now done in the India Office.

(4) Leave the question of federation of All-India where it is, to be settled after the war.

In other words, the part of India that would be treated as a dominion is that portion now known as British India.—Reuter.

INDIA MUST GET DOMINION STATUS

Bengal Chamber Chief's Loyalty To India

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The fermentation of "grave unrest" by agitators whose sole object appeared to be the "crippling of India's war effort and the prostration of this part of India at the feet of the enemy" was hinted at by Sir George Morton, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce held at the Royal Exchange to-day.

He expressed their gratefulness to the Bengal Government for the steps they had taken to end these vexatious strikes.

Explaining their concern about the present constitutional tangle in India, Sir George expressed the desire that there should be no avoidable delay in India's attainment of full Dominion Status consistent with reasonable assurances of stable Government, reasonable safeguards for all minorities and a recognition of their position in this country. If we all co-operate to the full now in a common effort to sink political differences I feel sure a solution will be found.

In his concluding remarks he said: "Whatever the future may hold, whatever the trials that may beset us, let us pledge once again to India, the land of our birth or adoption, and to the Empire in which India stands firmly as a partner, the unfailing loyalty and endeavour of the great commercial and industrial interests, which we to-day have the honour to represent."

PREPARE AGREED FORMULA

British Govt.'s Request To Hindu-Muslim Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.

According to London "Star's" Washington correspondent the British Government has asked Hindu and Moslem leaders to submit a formula for settling their racial and religious differences for a basis for granting Home Rule to India.

The correspondent adds there are indications that the Cabinet is divided whether autonomy should be granted immediately or after the war as a reward for services rendered in the war, but Government's final decision will indeed be in the nature of a postscript to Roosevelt's recent declaration that the Atlantic Charter applies to peoples of the Pacific including India.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

By the unexpectedly heavy margin of 226 to 261 the house defeated amid great cheering a proposal offered by Mr. Smith from Virginia to suspend for the duration the 40 hours week and all provisions of overtime pay.—Reuter.

Cusrow Wadia's Big Donation

The Government of Bombay has accepted a very generous donation of Rs. 7,23,000 offered by Sir Cusrow Wadia for a scheme of land development in the dry areas of this Province.

The objects of the scheme are the conservation of soil and of water resources and the development of improved methods of agriculture, including bunding, terracing and dry farming. Experience in other countries, particularly in the U.S.A., as well as experiments conducted in this Province, show that by the adoption of these methods it is possible to grow fair-sized crops even in years of scanty rainfall.

The Government of Bombay is contributing to the scheme a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs immediately and has promised to provide every year a sum of Rs. 25,000.

The scheme will be controlled by a Board of Trustees and executed by the department of Agriculture in collaboration, where necessary, with the Forest and other departments. The Director of Agriculture has already completed the necessary preliminary investigation in a number of villages in the Deccan.

Sensational Espionage Activities In U. S.

U. S. FLEET POSITION AND BATTLE FORMATION MAPS IN JAP POSSESSION

Jap Schools In America Used For Treacherous Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The Dies Committee on Friday morning published an exhaustive report on Japanese Espionage activities in the United States prior to the outbreak of war.

Mr. Martin Dies alleges that the Japanese awaited orders from Hitler before striking and that Japan is carrying out plans of the notorious Tanaka Memorial whose authenticity, he says, is beyond dispute and which is described as the Japanese 'Mein Kampf.'

The Japanese had detailed maps of American fleet positions and battle formations as well as an elaborately organised fifth column in Hawaii drilled for collaboration when the Japanese forces attacked.

Japanese fishing boats off the Californian coast were supplied with detailed information and pictures of units of the American fleet which enabled them to send Japan valuable information about the movements of American warships.

Japanese naval officers, the report continues, frequently held conferences on terminal island in Los Angeles harbour with Japanese residents there.

Mr. Dies further alleged that in California and Hawaii schools for teaching of the Japanese language were used to inculcate in American-born Japanese a traitorous attitude towards the United States.

The same schools were used to initial espionage. Moreover, publications in Japanese saturated in pro-Axis propaganda were circulated among the Japanese in the United States.

The Japanese also came into possession of aerial photographs of every important city along the west coast as well as of the Gatun Locks on the Panama Canal.

Finally Mr. Dies accuses Nazis of schooling the Japanese in elaborately developed techniques of espionage and fifth column work. The Japanese, he says, used Shinto and Buddhist religious institutions in America as fifth column instruments in preparation for an attack on the United States.

The Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee Mr. Doughton at the Treasury's request has introduced a bill raising the national debt limit to 125 billion dollars. The national debt is fast approaching the present limit of 65 billions.

FINAL WARNING TO VICHY.

The State Department on Friday has published a "communique" intended to clarify the ambiguous relations between the United States Government and Vichy. The "communique" also refers to the reaffirmation of French neutrality as expressed in the French note delivered to the American Ambassador in Vichy Admiral Leahy on Tuesday and adds. "Further clarification as regards all important questions is awaited by the United States Government."

These questions, it is learned, may be the eventual security of Madagascar and the strategically important French territories in Africa.

The "communique" also discloses that on February 10 President Roosevelt sent a personal message informing Marshal Petain that the United States Government "had been advised that supplies have been shipped from metropolitan France to North Africa for the use of Axis forces in Libya."

The message pointed out that President Roosevelt was "confident" that any assistance to the declared enemy of the people of the United States "would be contrary to the wishes of the people of France and disastrous to their aspirations and their final destiny."

The French reply to the message was a reaffirmation that the Government would not lend any military aid to any belligerents in any place in the theatre of operations.

The "communique" which was drafted after prolonged discussions in State Department is regarded as a final and public warning to the Vichy Government which at the same time takes a public stand in assuring the United States that it will not help the Axis "beyond the terms of the armistice agreement."—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Fagan Shud 14, 1998
Muslim : Safar 13, 1361
Parsi : Shehrever 28, 1311.
Sunrise : 6-59 a.m. Sunset : 6-43
Hightide : 10-57, 23-40. Lowtide : 5-14, 16-56.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Appointment For Love" 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Municipality" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
OPERA HOUSE—"Beti" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"The Maltese Falcon" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 11-45 a.m. and 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Ujala" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
EXCELSIOR—"The Percy Athos Follies" 6-15 and 9-15 p.m. Sunday 3 & 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja Rani" 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
THE EDWARD—"Punar-Milan" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Great American Broadcast" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA "Gharki Laj" 2, 4-30, 7 & 10
SWASTIK—"Garib" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
CAPITOL—"Navy Blues" 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" 1, 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 4-45 & 9 p.m. To-day and Tuesday 11 a.m.
SUPER—"The Jungle Princess" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-15 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Sajjan" 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET: A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Bhadran Bhuvan, 95, Naigaon Cross Road, Dadar, at 9-15 a.m.

PATRICK SCHOOL: The R. H. Patuck Industrial School, Andheri, will hold the Fifth Founder's Day Celebration, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m., when Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

HOLI & BONFIRES: The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has forbidden bonfires between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. As a result it will not be possible for people to light bonfires on the occasion of the Holi festival.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Masters of Wisdom" will be the subject of a public lecture at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PUNJAB HINDU ASSOCIATION: A general meeting of the above will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Punjabi Dharamshala, Walkeshwar.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Tuberculosis and Its Cure" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 448, Sandhurst Rd.

KANNADA SAHITYA VACHANA MANDAL: Shree Venkatesh R. Mulgi will hold discourse on Shree Bendre's "Kavanas" at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Pearl Mansion, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

KANNADA SABHA, DADAR: At the 2nd annual general body meeting will be election of office-bearers and light refreshment will be served at Chhabildas H. School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

JAMA'AT-UL-MUSLIMEEN BOMBAY: The 3rd lecture on Quranic topics will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Hall of the Jamat, Bhendi Bazar Jn., Wazir Building (2nd floor, room No. 19), on "Social Organisation of Quran."

COSMO CIRCLE: A talk will be held in the Cosmo Circle Hall to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Religion's Answer to Modern Challenge." Mr. A.I. Merchant will initiate it.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ: There will be a grand Harikatha Kalashepam on "Bhaktha Ramadas" by Sjt. T. S. Sadasiva Bhagavathar of Tanjore with suitable accompaniments, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Samaj Hall at Matunga.

BHATWADI PEOPLE'S MEETING: A meeting of the people of Bhatwadi Lane 1st and 2nd, will be held to form a 'Unit' to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the meeting hall of the Maratha H. School (Opera House).

MUNICIPAL W. C. SPORTS: The fourth annual sports of the Municipal Welfare Centres and the prize distribution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. Dr. J. A. Collaco presiding.

A RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE: Brahmachary Chaitanya Acharya will deliver a public lecture in Hindi as well as English on the similarities in Hinduism and Islam and on the present situation in the country, at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

MAHARANI L. J. S. MANDAL: The gathering of all past and present students of Physical Training and First Aid Classes, running under the auspices of Maharani Laxmibai Jhansi Smarak Mandal, will be celebrated at Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

WAR GIFTS FUND: The Minister for Aircraft Production, London, has sent a cable to H. E. the Governor of Bombay expressing his deep gratefulness for the further generous gift of £10,000 sent to me from the Bombay War Gifts Fund.

POSTAL NOTICE: With effect from Sunday (1st March) the 5 Dn. Kathiawar Mail will leave Bombay Central Station at 6 p.m. instead of at 6-45 p.m. as at present. In consequence of this change the latest hours of posting of unregistered and registered correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as follows:—1. Unregistered correspondence 3 p.m. Unregistered correspondence with late fee 1/2 anna 4-15 p.m. Unregistered correspondence with late fee 1 anna 4-30 p.m. 2. Registered correspondence 2-45 p.m.

SILHOUETTE BALL

The Four Charities Calender Scheme

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawalla writes:—
On March the 2nd at the P.V.M. Gymkhana, under fullmoon there will be held the "Silhouette Ball" in aid of the four most deserving charities: the War, the Blind, the Beggars and the Parsees.

For Rs. 6 only there will be a good supper, six calendars in exchange at the gate, Rudy Cotton and his excellent swing band with Dilysia Gay, a good Cabaret programme, before supper, which includes the "Three Little Top Hats" produced by Madame Violetta, "To Gallant Russia" and "To Invincible China" and a Dance performance after supper given by the beautiful and well-known Enakshi Ramaran and the famous Ram Gopal of Indian, European and American fame. Also there will be Bridge, Rummy and Mah-Jong. There will be auctioning of a beautiful pedigree blue Persian cat under which will be hidden 100 calendars, a leopard skin, offered by Mr. Adi C. P. Wadia and a plain canvas very kindly given by Mr. Jehangir Lalkaka, who will paint anybody's portrait who chooses to have it done and also other articles. There will be Raffle, Novelties, Lucky Number tables Lucky number programmes etc. In the jungle close by there will be big game and many thrills to suit all tastes. There will be tigers, panthers, elephants and pythons, therefore, come and shoot and you will leave the jungle with a full bag. Booking of the table is at the P.V.M. Gymkhana (Tel. 35112) on payment of As. 4 per head only. Tables for 4, 6 and 8 persons only are going to be laid, therefore, it is hoped that the public will co-operate as one cannot get in a garden all the facilities of a proper dining room.

RASHTREEYA SWAYAM SEVA DAL: All volunteers are required to be present tomorrow (Sunday) at 6 a.m. for the weekly parade in the Gymnasium of Bai Kabibai High School, Holi Chakla.

IN AID OF RUSSIA & NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION: There will be a benefit show of Warner Bros.' picture "All This and Heaven Too" on Tuesday, 3rd March at 10 a.m. at Regal Cinema, opp. Prince of Wales Museum in aid of Russia and the National Democratic Union.

BOM. HINDI VIDYAPEETH: A tea-talk and Hindi Kavi Sammelan is arranged in honour of Shree Bhagwaticharan Varma, Editor "Vichar," in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. Mr. Ranchhodlal Gyani will preside.

BOM. SUBURBAN DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE: The second Sammelan of the Congress workers from the suburbs will be held at the Bhandup village on Sunday, the 1st March 1942 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The programme will be as usual and include village work, spinning and discussions.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: There will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Kala Bhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibawdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao (Sangeet Kesari) will give songs in Allapachari.

BOM. MEDICAL ASSOCN.: The annual general body meeting of the association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Arthur Bunder Rd., Bombay, followed by annual lunch at the same place at 2-15 p.m.

IN AID OF RUSSIA & NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION: A Warner Bros.' picture "All This and Heaven Too" will be shown at Regal on March 3rd (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. under the presidentship of Sir Homi Mehta. Rates of tickets are: Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8 and 4 and the tickets are available at the Regal Theatre and the National D. Union, Mehta House, Apollo St., Fort.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Lumley presided at the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and Amenities for Troops' Fund at the Secretariat on Friday.

ANJUMAN TANZEEM-UL-MUSLIMIN: The annual general gathering of the above institute at Bandra and dramatic performance to be staged by the students of Anjuman Night School will be held at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) on the grounds of Madina Building (near Juma Masjid), Bazar Road, Bandra. Prof. A.C.S. Gilani will preside.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram (Kanhangad) will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Bombay Spiritual Central Hall (Wassoodew Bhuvan No. 2), Laburnum Road, Gamdevi from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. when Prof. S.V. Dandekar will deliver a discourse in Marathi on "The Greatness of Shri Jnaneshwari."

VIDUR NITI: Mr. M.S. Pendse will deliver a public lecture on "Vidur Niti" from Mahabharat to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. and on week-days (except Tuesday) at 7-15 p.m. at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Hall, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Railway)

H. D. C. C. SOCIETY: The Health Department Co-operative Credit Society of Kurla Municipality, Kurla, will hold its annual public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Sweepers' Quarter, Takya Ward, Kurla under the presidentship of Mr. Somnath Dave.

WORKERS' RALLY: A big rally of workers on Kamgar Maidan, Parel, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Com. Munshi Mohidin. Speakers will be Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Com. R.A. Khedgikar, Com. Lalji Pendse. Resolution demanding the release of all detenus and internees under the Defence of India Rules will be moved.

BOM. YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCN.: "Education has had only evil effects on humanity" will be the subject of a public debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. Deo will propose, Mr. Govindbhai J. Patel will oppose, and Mrs. Narmadaben R. Parekh will preside.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY: Under the joint auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party and the People's Volunteer Brigade, a public meeting of Christians of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, off Girgaum Rd., Dabul, when Mr. S. K. Patil will address on "Our Duty at the Present Juncture." Dr. Jos. Alban De Souza will preside.

DEMAND FOR DETENUS' RELEASE

A resolution strongly condemning the action of the Government in detaining without trial, political workers of various parties in jails, was passed at a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Saturday evening. Mr. Bhulabhai J Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided.

The resolution further stated that the people of India were being denied even the fundamental citizens' rights, the most important of which was the right of a trial in a court of law before being sentenced.

The meeting demanded that political workers be released forthwith unconditionally.

Messrs. V. Bhave and S. K. Patil also spoke.

GRANT OF LAND TO RECRUITS: Mr. Trimbak Janardhan Bhalerao, of Loni Bhapkar, has informed the Civil Recruiting Officer that anyone who joins the army as a sepoy and rises to the rank of Havildar or Jamadar within one year from the date of his enrolment will be given a grant of land measuring two acres or three acres respectively.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA: The Sec. Bom. Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—The new session of the Hindustani Classes held on Sunday between 8 to 11 a.m. at the Aryan Education Society's High School (Opera House Tram Terminus), will commence from March 1. The social gathering of the students of the above classes will be held on the same day at 3 p.m. at the Fellowship School Assembly Hall (Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus). The past and present students are invited.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY: Under the joint auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party and the People's Volunteer Brigade a public meeting of Christians of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, off Girgaum Road, Dabul, Bombay, when Mr S.K. Patil M.L.A. and Gen. Secretary, People's Volunteer Brigade, will address on "Our duty at the present juncture" Dr. Jos. Alban De Souza will preside.

HOLI FESTIVAL: A Holi Festival gathering of all Sindhis will be held in Sundrabai Hall on Queen's Road, to-day (Sunday) from 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. The dances of Jayshanker and Sarita Devi of Kathakali Dancing Institute, and singing by Mr. J. Singh (Saigal of Bombay), and Master Anandji are arranged for the occasion. There will be Priti Bhojan at 5-30 p.m. in the interval of the programme. There will also be a competition between Sindhi Children and Fancy Dress and Singing on the stage. On Sunday morning from 9 to 11 a.m. the competition in Games is arranged for Sindhi Children.

BOMBAY APPLAUDS KATHAKALI

Successful Dance Recital At Matunga

Under the auspices of the Bombay Kala Sangh, the Kathakali dancers from Kerala opened their Bombay season on Saturday night with a performance at Khalsa College, Matunga in the presence of a large and appreciative audience.

The programme consisted of three items: (1) Poothana Vadha, (2) Lava Kusha (an episode from Ramayana), and (3) an episode from Pralhad. All the items were performed in authentic Kathakali technique.

Another performance by the same troup will be given on Monday night at Khalsa College when "Krishna Sudama" and 'Rugmangadha Mohini" will be staged.

Jayashankar Dance Recital

The Kathakali Art Centre artistes under the lead of Jayashankar gave a dance recital last week at Bai Sunderabai Hall under the presidentship of Smti. Leelavati Munshi. Gopi and Gossip items by Smti. G. V Kamala were in graceful 'Abhinaya' of the Bharat Natya school 'Kathak by Baby Meena 'Udaya by Smti Vimala Devi, 'Radha dance' by Smti Malati Devi and Kathakali style of Rajaram Manjrekar and Narhar Vora were impressive Sarita appeared as Mohini and Prahlad, and in her former role, she was encored for her stylised movements and mastery of footwork. Jayashankar appeared in four items and was at his best in Prahlad episode and 'Gopi Kavastrapaharan'. In these two pieces, he showed, how Kathakali could be used to portray the 'Tandav' type of fury as well as fun and frolick.

K. A. C.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA: A meeting of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Hall, Cathedral Street, when Dr. Ashanandy, Principal of the Poddar Ayurvedic College, will deliver a lecture on "The amelioration of Ayurveda."

"PROPER SKIN CARE IS SO SIMPLE"
Says HUSN BANO

"A film-star must keep her skin smooth and clear. So I have to give my skin proper care. I care for it with Lux Toilet Soap."

"It is so easy with Lux Toilet Soap to keep your skin fresh and lovely," continues this radiantly attractive young film-star. "I find this lovely soap perfect for my skin, and think every girl should use it. It really does keep skin soft, smooth and clear. And you'll love the delicate perfume."

LUX TOILET SOAP
THE BEAUTY SOAP OF THE FILM-STARS
LTS-56-179
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

RAISMAN'S WAR SAVINGS DRIVE

(Continued from page 11)

has gone up from Rs. 18.35 lakhs to Rs. 22,17 lakhs In consequence, the Provinces are expected to receive an additional Rs. 2 crores which, with the arrears of Rs. 81 lakhs due from last year, will bring the amount to be distributed to the Provinces this year up to the record figure of Rs. 7.39 lakhs.

The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank paid over to Government have amounted to Rs. 2.47 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,36 lakhs estimated. The working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, which shows increases under both gross revenue and expenditure, is expected to show a surplus of Rs. 1,79 lakhs more than the estimate. The net contribution to be paid by the Railways of Rs. 19,12 lakhs is Rs. 9 crores more than was provided in the budget estimates.

EXPENDITURE—DEFENCE SERVICES

The details of the revised estimate of Defence expenditure for 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 102,45 lakhs are as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rs.
(1) Basic normal budget	36,77
(2) Effect of rise in prices on (1)	4,24
(3) India's war measures	53,03
(4) Non-effective charges	8,41
	102,45

The expansion of the Defence schemes previously undertaken and the putting into force of new measures to improve India's coastal, air and land defences, involve a large increase in India's share of the war bill. India's total war commitments, therefore, estimated last year at Rs. 52 crores initial outlay Rs. 19 crores annually recurring, have now risen to Rs. 100 crores initial and Rs. 40 crores recurring. During the current year, the Indian portion of the initial and recurring costs will amount to roughly Rs. 54 crores, which is Rs. 18-1/2 crores in excess of the amount provided for Indian war measures in the budget.

The increase of Rs. 17,63 lakhs in the cost of India's war measures is made up of the increase of Rs. 18-1/2 crores just mentioned less Rs. 85 lakhs on account of India's share of contributions for defence purposes received from the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The gross expenditure on Defence Services and Supplies expected to be brought to account in India's books for the year 1941-42 amounts in all to Rs. 300 crores. Out of this amount, after India's share as shown above has been deducted, the balance of Rs. 200 crores is borne by His Majesty's Government. This latter figure does not include the value of equipment supplied and other services rendered by His Majesty's Government without charge.

DEFENCE SCHEMES.

Considerable expansion has taken place during the current year in the several defence schemes. India's armies are now more than twice as large as they were at the corresponding stage of the war of 1914—18. There are in all over a million men under arms—twice as many as at this time last year. All the Indian cavalry regiments have been mechanised and additional units of the new types are steadily being raised. Heavy and light armoured formations have been raised and others are forming. In order to provide concentrated training, the various schools and other training institutions of the Defence Services have been greatly increased.

By resourceful improvisation and use of equipment, it has been possible to push on fast with the schemes of expansion. The establishment of new factories and the expansion of existing factories in India for the production of ammunition, lethal weapons, explosives and other articles required for war purposes, as a result of the Roger Mission schemes, will ease the position in this respect as the new and expanded factories come into production.

The programme of expansion for the Royal Indian Navy is now materialising rapidly. Two new sloops of the latest type are fully commissioned and have already seen service. Others are under construction in the United Kingdom. A large programme of building in connection with local Naval Defence requirements has been undertaken in India and some vessels have already been completed and commissioned.

The development of the Air Forces has proceeded as far as the provision of equipment and skilled technical personnel permitted and much progress has been made during the year. Modern aircraft are now arriving in India and a substantial quantity of modern training equipment has been received. The scheme for the assembly and manufacture of aeroplanes in India has made good progress. It is confidently hoped that the factory will complete its programme of fighter and and bomber construction before the end of the present calendar year.

CIVIL ESTIMATES 1941-42— SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Civil expenditure in the current year has increased by Rs. 1,72 lakhs, which is mainly due to the expansion of schemes and activities connected with the war. The Department of Supply has made steady progress. Something like 700 million yards of cotton textiles will be purchased during the year 1942-43. The clothing factories, multiplied tenfold since the outbreak of war, are turning out more than 8 million garments a month. Production in other directions, some of them introduced in India for the first time, has also been rapidly stepped up. The Directorate-General of Munitions Production has launched satisfactorily a large number of new projects. Resulting from the suggestions of the Roger Mission, His Majesty's Government have approved 20 new projects involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 12 crores; these are now in various stages of execution. The whole of the capital outlay on the erection and establishment of these factories is being borne by His Majesty's Government. The load on trade and Railway workshops has been substantially increased. From the beginning of the war to the end of December 1941 the orders placed through the Department are valued at approximately Rs. 2,30 crores, not including the value of the manufactured goods produced in the Ordnance factories. The additional expenditure on account of these expanded activities is expected to amount to Rs. 64 lakhs in the current year.

LEASE-LEND FACILITIES.

India has now been admitted to the benefits of Lease-Lend facilities, given by America, on the same terms as the United Kingdom itself and other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The indents placed for supplies on Lease-Lend terms up to the end of January 1942 amounted in value to roughly Rs. 47 crores.

The precise nature of the obligation that these Lease-Lend facilities will impose on the Governments making use of them has not yet been intimated. It is, therefore, considered prudent to budget and account for these stores in the same way as though they had been obtained by cash purchase until the manner in which the Lease-Lend liability will ultimately be liquidated becomes known. The great bulk of the amounts involved relate to stores supplied for the Defence Services in India; but the exact division of these amounts between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India cannot at this stage be determined.

OTHER CIVIL ESTIMATES.

There has also been an inevitable expansion in other spheres of Government administrations to deal with special war time problems. The amount to be paid this year in connection with the A.R.P mainly in grants to the Provinces, is estimated at Rs. 1.07 lakhs.

The net increase in the Civil estimates would have reached a larger figure but for a welcome reduction of Rs. 3,09 lakhs in the interest charges.

FINANCIAL YEAR, 1942-43— REVENUE.

The total revenue estimates for the next financial year amount to Rs. 140,00 lakhs as compared with Rs. 129,62 lakhs in the revised estimates of the current year. The yield from Customs duties is taken at Rs. 30 crores as against Rs. 36 crores revised. This reduced estimate is due to the considerable drop in imports expected as a result of the extension of war to the Pacific. The estimate also includes the revenue of Rs. 2 crores which is expected to result from the doubling of the import duty on raw cotton.

The yield from Corporation Tax, Income-Tax, together with the Central surcharge, is expected to increase by over Rs. 3 crores and the collections of the Excess Profits Tax have been put at Rs. 20 crores as compared with Rs. 8 crores in the current year. On this basis the divisible pool of Income tax will increase to Rs. 25,75 lakhs. On the assumption that the sum to be retained by the Centre from the provincial moiety will be maintained at Rs. 4 1/2 crores, the share of the Provinces next year is expected to reach the figure of Rs. 8.37 lakhs.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

The Defence budget for 1942-43 amounts to Rs. 133,000 lakhs, made up as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rs.
(1) Basic normal budget ...	36,77
(2) Effect of rise in prices on (1)	6,52
(3) India's war measures ...	81,30
(4) Non-effective charges ...	8,41
	133,000

Of the total amounts shown, roughly Rs. 47 crores represent initial expenditure and Rs. 86 crores annual recurring expenditure. An allowance has been made for an aggregate credit of Rs. 1 1/2 crores for the year from the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

India's Defence expenditure is only a fraction—about one-fourth—of the gross Defence expenditure likely to be brought to account in India's books during 1942-43. In other words, the amount of expenditure on Defence Services and Supplies that the Government of India expect to recover from His Majesty's Government during that year, under the operation of the Financial Settlement, exceeds the enormous total of Rs. 400 crores.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

Civil expenditure estimates show increases amounting to Rs. 9,63 lakhs as compared with the current year's revised estimates. Chief provisions, which mainly relates to essential measures connected with the war, are as follows:—

(1) Rs. 4 crores under expenditure on Civil Defence. This estimate which is mainly for A.R.P. measures is, in the very nature of things, purely tentative as its extent will depend on future war developments.

(2) The Technical Training Scheme for the Defence Services and Ordnance and Munitions factories has been expanded to provide for training 48,000 men (as against 15,000 originally contemplated) by the end of 1942-43. This is to cost Rs. 2 crores. A further expansion costing about Rs. 20 lakhs is also being undertaken to meet the needs of civil industry. Of these amounts Rs. 1.32 lakhs are expected to be spent next year

(3) There is a special provision of Rs 26 lakhs for expediting the Civil Aviation programme in addition to the annual subvention of Rs. 35 lakhs.

(4) Rs. 17 lakhs are required to complete the programme of the Karachi Peshawar and Delhi Broadcasting Houses and the construction of the new high power transmitter for foreign broadcasts.

(5) The continued expansion of the Supply Department's activities is expected to require a further Rs. 48 lakhs over and above the amount provided this year.

(6) There is an increase of Rs. 1,75 lakhs under interest charges.

(7) The amount to be transferred to the War Risks Insurance Fund is Rs. 3,24 lakhs and to the Cotton Growers Fund Rs. 2,00 lakhs.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION

The financial position for the coming year can be summarised as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rs.
Civil Estimates	54,07
Defence Expenditure ...	133,00
Total expenditure estimate	187,07
Total revenue at the existing level of taxation	140,00
Prospective deficit	47,07

WAYS AND MEANS

Turning to the ways and means position, the Finance Member stated that the Defence Loans since they were first issued in June 1940 had produced a total of Rs. 110,30 lakhs up to the end of January, 1942. During the current year the outstanding balance of the 3 per cent. Bonds amounting to Rs 10 1/2 crores had been repaid. Apart from the undated Sterling loans, the only loan which Government have the option of repaying next year is the 5 per cent. Loan, 1942-47, but of this the balance still outstanding is only Rs. 65 lakhs

With the increased war demand for supplies from India, Sterling has continued to accumulate in the Reserve Bank at a rate greatly in excess of the previous year's figures. Purchases by the Bank during the first ten months of the current year amounted to approximately £57 million. The net refunds by the Secretary of State for recoverable war expenditure and for purchases in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government and Allied Governments are expected to aggregate £53 million for the current year after providing for the repayment of 2 1/2 per cent. and 3 per cent. undated Sterling loans next month. For next year these are estimated at £1 million after allowing for the repayment of the remaining undated Sterling loans and for the payment of £13 million for the purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway and the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway.

STERLING DEBT REPATRIATION

Under the compulsory Sterling debt repatriation scheme the total terminable Stock acquired last year amounted to Rs. 97 crores. The sum paid out to those holders who were entitled to payment in Sterling was £66.3 million, while of Rs. 14.56 crores dealt with under the Indian Vesting Order, Rs. 13.30 crores were acquired in exchange for counterparts, the small remainder being paid for in cash. Including the market purchases which preceded this first compulsory acquisition, the total Sterling debt has been reduced by £101 million and the annual interest payment in Sterling by over £4 million.

The second compulsory scheme of repatriation, which has now been inaugurated in respect of the non-terminable Sterling loans, will require about £70 million for the 2 1/2 per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks. Another £70 million will be required next year for payments in connection with the 3 1/2 per cent. Stock. The Reserve Bank will be able to make these amounts available to Government without any strain on its Sterling resources on account of its continued large-scale acquisition of Sterling.

PLAN OF RUPEE FINANCE

As regards the first measure of repatriation, rupee finance was required for terminable Stock of the nominal value of Rs. 84 crores, besides direct payment to some holders in the form of counterparts. Of this amount about half was provided by the Reserve Bank by the purchase of counterparts and the remainder, which could not be paid directly out of Government's balance was financed from 'ad hoc' Treasury Bills or ways and means advances from the Bank. In the beginning of the slack season, Government took over from the Bank about Rs. 25 crores of counterparts against 'ad hoc' Treasury Bills.

Of the counterparts held by the Reserve Bank or taken over by Government, some Rs. 47 crores of Stock—which was considered in excess of the absorption capacity of the market—was later cancelled and a small portion converted into existing loans for which there was a fairly sustained demand from the market. The combined result of these operations was an increase of Rs. 92 crores in the rupee debt and of Rs. 3 crores in the rupee interest charges against a reduction in Sterling debt by Rs. 135 crores and Sterling interest by Rs. 5 1/2 crores.

As opportunity occurred during the year the 'ad hoc' Treasury Bills taken up by the Reserve Bank were gradually cancelled against the transfer of Sterling from the Banking to the Issue Department. Meanwhile counterparts on Government account were sold to the public as they required them.

By the end of December last, out of some Rs. 139 crores of rupee counterparts created since repatriation was first undertaken, Rs. 51 crores were in the hands of the public, a little over Rs. 31 crores were held by the Reserve Bank and Rs. 9 2/3 crores were held on Government account. As Treasury Bill outstandings actually decreased by Rs. 14 crores from March 1, 1941, to January 31, 1942, it may be concluded

(Continued on page C)

SOME BUDGET POINTS

The Government have realised Rs. 10 crores from sale of silver in India.

The special additional import duty on raw cotton which was recently imposed in order to finance the measures to be taken to relieve short-staple cotton situation is estimated to yield Rs. 2 crores.

YOUR LETTER HOME WILL COST SIX PICE!

The following are the details of the new postal rates given in the Finance Bill;—letters (for a weight not exceeding one tola)—one and a half anna.

For every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola—half an anna.

Postcards. Single—nine pies. Reply—one and a half anna

Opposition 'No' To Raisman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Finance Member took ninety minutes and was cheered at the conclusion of the speech. His new taxation proposals were received in attentive silence, broken by derisive laughter from opposition benches, as he explained the concessions to income-tax and E. P. T. Assessees who contributed to the National Savings Movement. When the motion for introduction of the Finance Bill was put, Congress Nationalist benches opposed it with a loud cry of "no." The Bill was nevertheless allowed to be introduced, and the House adjourned till Wednesday, March 4. The Finance Secretary, Mr. C. E. Jones presented the budget statement in the Council of State.

FIRST COMMENTS

Comment in the lobby was varied. Mr. R. H. Parker considered the budget a good one and welcomed the decision not to increase the Excess Profits Tax. The Maharaja of Dharbanga complained of the absence of a salary cut. Mr. P. N. Sapru remarked that the country would cheerfully bear all sacrifices, provided a national Government was established at the centre.—A. P.

BUDGET

(Continued from page B)

that the cash payments on account of the counterparts which were cancelled have ultimately been financed almost entirely from Defence Loan proceeds.

In the light of the above successful operation of the rupee finance plan, no unusual difficulty is expected to be encountered in making satisfactory arrangements for the financing of the second instalment of repatriation due to be carried out in two stages—one in March, 1942 and the other in January, 1943.

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

Answering some of the criticisms against the repatriation scheme, the Finance Member stated that the charge that the open market purchases before the first compulsory repatriation pushed up the prices against Government was not valid because the bulk of Government's purchases were made during March to October, 1940 when Security prices had slumped. Besides, Government stopped making purchases for a couple of months before the date of the Vesting Orders.

The Finance Member explained why compulsory acquisition need not be employed in regard to the 3 1/2 per cent Stock, since it was standing very near to par and was redeemable on a year's notice.

The real gain to the country, he pointed out, lay in the liquidation of external obligations which might prove an embarrassment in future and their replacement by internal debt.

The net saving to the revenue budget, as a result of the scheme, would be about Rs. 90 lakhs. In addition, to the extent to which the Reserve Bank was for the time being holding higher interest bearing rupee counterparts in its Issue Department, instead of short-term Sterling investments of lower yield, its profits would increase and ultimately Government gained thereby

Finally, the Finance Member indicated that the Reserve Bank was in a position to find all the Sterling necessary for putting through the present repatriation scheme and yet retain in its Issue Department a cover in gold and Sterling Securities well above 40 per cent. against its note issue liability.

U. P. Governor Visits Aligarh University

ALIGARH, Feb. 27.

His Excellency the Governor of U. P. arrived here and was received at the railway station by the District Officials, Sir Ziauddin, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University and other University authorities. His Excellency drove to the University where Prof. B. A. Halim, province-chancellor, and members of the University court welcomed him. The University band played the National Anthem.

His Excellency inspected military drill and march-past of about 1,500 boys attached to various companies. He highly appreciated the efficiency and smartness of the companies newly established

The University Municipal Committee presented the Governor an address. Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid Kureishey, Chairman referred to the deplorable condition of roads in the area and requested for provincialising them.—A. P.

I. F. A. OFFICE-BEARERS

CALCUTTA, February 27.

At today's meeting of the Indian Footbal Association Mr. B. C. Ghose and Mr. B. H. Peak were elected President and Vice-President of the Association for the current year. Mr. M. Dutta Roy and Mr. L. R. Pentony were re-elected Joint Honorary Secretaries, while Mr. P. N. Ghosh was re-elected Treasurer.—A. P.

HEDY LAMARR SCORES OVER PLATO

An interesting debate was held under the auspices of the Ismailia Educational Society on Sunday.

The subject was: "In the opinion of this house Hedy Lemarr has done more for the world than Plato." Mr. D. P. Madon was in the chair.

Mr. Sheriff, the proposer, maintained that Hedy Lemarr had contributed more towards the happiness of the masses than Plato.

Mr. Merchant poured scorn on men who could defend such an obviously foolish proposition.

Mr. Sultan Padamsee interpreted the proposition in three ways, emphasising the opposition of mental and physical beauty.

Mr. Lilani who spoke for the opposition speculated wittily as to what would happen to the world if Hedy Lamarr were to become its ruler.

He asserted that the moment the Hedy Lamarr started, thinking they became Platos.

Mr. D. P. Madon in his summing up characterized this age as being that of less garb and more Garbo, where none of us hope to be Clark Gables but most of us expect to be clerks.

"India" he said "was economically, undergoing a "birth quake".

He said "Unlike her sisters of the past the modern woman marries at leisure and repents in haste but this works out well for both parties since woman unlike wine does not improve with keeping.

He concluded "Love is art for heart's sake and however tired you get of making love to different women you never tire of loving them.

When a man loves a girl his mind knows her for what she is—a prey to every passing caprice, a cheap cheat at times and ever tainted with the curse of mortality. This is worth, no man's attention. What he loves is that fabric of Zossamer fancies, the statue of beauty of which he has hewed for himself out of the chaos of his dreams."

The proposition was put to vote was carried.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The following notifications are published in the Gazette of India;

Secretariat of the Governor-General (Public):

Sir Gilbert Laithwaite is granted leave for two months, with effect frm February 17. And Mr. L. G. Pinnell, I.C.S., officials for him as Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor-General (personal).

HOME DEPARTMENT: Mr. E. C. Ansorage, I.C.S., is appointed supervisor of Indian Civil Service Probationers.

The Indian Police (Recruitment) rules are published.

A general competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police will be held at Madras, Lahore and Shillong beginning on October 1.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: Mr. E. B. Wakefield is posted as Political Agent, Behrain.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT: Mr. A. C. Turner, I.C.S., officiates as Additional Secretary, Mr. L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., as Joint Secretary and Mr. S. A. Hasnine as Deputy Secretary.

Mr. N. O. O'Neil, I.C.S., is posted with Eastern Group Supply Council.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT: Mr. T. S. Pillay officiates as Joint Secretary and Mr. S. N. Ray, I.C.S. as Deputy Secretary.

Captain A M. Thompson is appointed Deputy Wheat Commissioner for India.—A. P.

CALCUTTA'S PROGRAMME FOR "CHINA DAY"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

At a Press Conference to-day Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji, Finance Minister, Bengal, stated that an elaborate programme in connection with the celebration of the "China Day" throughout Bengal had been chalked out. Mr. A. K Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, was present.

The programme includes a public meeting on March 6 at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the issue of fifty thousand China Day stamps for public sale, cinema show of special China films, the display of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's photo and the hoisting of Chinese flags. All educational institutions will be requested by the authorities to participate in the celebration.—United Press

BENARES DIVISION DECLARED EMERGENCY AREA

BENARES, Feb. 28.

The Eastern Districts of the United Provinces, including the whole of the Benares Division have been declared Emergency Areas, it is learnt.—A. P.

Knight Opens Parsi Arts And Crafts Exhibition

Declaring open the Parsi Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Parsi Bekari Fund at the C. J Hall on Friday evening Mr. K. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, expressed his satisfaction at the various indigenous articles of house-hold use made by Parsi hands, which he saw at the exhibition.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, President of the Organising Committee of the Exhibition stated that the object of the exhibition was to give work to the unemployed.

Mr. Phiroz Guzder put forward a plea to encourage indigenous industries.

Sir Homi Mehta said that the articles at the exhibition showed what home industry could do. He was sure that if this were encouraged much of the misery prevalent at present would vanish.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola thanked Mr. Knight and the guests

Background Of Modern Gujarati Literature

Mr J. E. Sanjana late Oriental translater to the Government of Bombay speaking on the "Back-ground of Modern Gujarati Literature" at University Convocation Hall on Friday evening explained how Modern Gujarat and its intellectual activities were not so much the outcome of Aryan culture and civilization as of Western contact and English Education.

Mr K. M Munshi presiding appreciated the study and analysis made by the speaker, the various progressive stages, the Gujarati Literature had undergone and the manners and customs of Gujaraties under various rulers from pre-vedic days. But he did not agree when the progress and improvement was attributed to English education..

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

The Huns Party, after returning to Kolhapur from Bombay, where they had come last week to take some realistic scenes of Bombay life, have been busy shooting the few remaining sequences. According to the present schedule, the picture will be positively finished by the end of this month. Starring in the lead, Mr. Baburao Pendharkar, the inimitable character-actor, "Pahila Palna" ('Many Happy Returns) features in female lead Mrs. Shanta Hublikar, the star of 'Admi' fame.

The supporting cast includes Miss Kusum Deshpande, Dinkar (Kamanna), Miss Natu, Balabai and Aundhkar.

"Pahila Paina" is a gay comedy of an unusual type, written by Mr. Vishram Bedekar, who wrote 'Padosi', and also directed by him. It is photographed by Mr. Pandurangrao Naik.

NATIONAL STUDIOS.

Production at National's is in full swing. Vazahat Mirza the clever story writer, is now directing a new picture the name for which has not yet been fixed. It is a comedy with Surendra, Husn Banu and Abdul Rehman Kabuli in the main roles.

'Vijay' directed by Mohan Sinha and starring Durga Khote, Harish and Husn Banu is now ready awaiting release.

Poet Arzu Saheb, well-known among Urdu writers and scholars throughout India has joined National Studios' Literary Department. He will be writing songs and dialogues. In 'Lalaji' many of the admirers of Poet Arzu Saheb will be delighted to hear songs written by him.

Producer W. Z. Ahmed is practically through with the shooting of 'Ek-Raat', for the last and most elaborate sequence of the picture is now engaging his attention on the floor of the Shree Sound Studios. A wordy duel is in the process of culmination between three of the most important male characters of the picture .....Prithviraj, Prakash and Singh. The feminine lead is taken by Neena.

"SIKANDAR" IN ITS LAST WEEK

"Phir Milenge" Progresses Well

Minerva's great historical 'Sikandar' celebrated its Silver Jubilee last week and now enters its 26th week of popular run. After running through this last week which happens to be the Holi Festival Week, 'Sikandar' halts its triumphant march here which was begun in September of last year.

Mr Sohrab Modi, after recovering from his illness, has taken up the shooting of 'Phir Milenge' in all seriousness and the work is making a speedy progress.

They Ought To Be Crazy About It!

"To be somebody some day in the movie world was my long and tenderly cherished ambition," declared alluring Lalita Pawar the other day to a press gentleman. She is currently appearing in Venus Pictures' heart-moving social, "Kirti."

Lalita went on to say: "People who are actuated by a motive which has nothing to do with monetary gain—in other words, people who are drawn to the screen by an inner urge—are the people who make real artistes. They and they alone can, and do, attain to that perfection popularly known as art."

She further said that screen-crazy persons like, Jairaj, Jagdish Sethi, Urmilla and Sushil, who have also important roles in "Kirti," were serious about their jobs, and not about themselves. Such an attitude ensured harmony and enthusiasm for the work at hand.

Mumtaz Shanti, promising new artiste, co-starred with Ulhas in Bombay Talkies new picture under production, "Basant", which Mr. Amiya Chakrabarty is directing.

GENIUS BEHIND "JHOOLA"

S. Mukerji, Producer

The Bombay Talkies picture 'Jhoola' which has come in for universal praise owes its position to its producer, Mr. S. Mukerji. The story, scenario, artistes, songs, music, settings—all of these are primarily and finally the producer's care; and when we find that each of these is of excellent quality and all of them are so finely balanced as to create an excellent composite effect, one should recognise it as a tribute to the fine judgment and delicate tastes of the producer.

It cannot be mere luck that has given 'Jhoola' its unique popularity that is bringing to the Roxy full houses in the tenth week. Knowing as one does the records of 'Bandhan' and 'Naya Sansar', one cannot possibly score off 'Jhoola' on mere luck. Producer S. Mukerji plans his films for success. He is, indeed, the architect of his pictures' fortunes

RANJIT'S NEW PICTURE

Ranjit's latest social production the "Guest" (Mehman) is being released from 27th February at Delhi Lucknow, Peshawar, Karachi, etc. The "Guest" is directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi, who has to his credit screen hits like "Musafir" and "Pardesi." He has given a very good entertainment in this picture.

The story, songs and dialogues are by versatile writer D.N. Madhok while music is by Khemchand Prakash. Its cast includes Madhuri, Ishwarlal, Shamim, Rama Shukla and Mubarak. The "Guest" will be released in Bombay at Opera House after "Beti."

CHITRA'S AMBITIOUS VENTURE

Chitra Productions' forthcoming picture, tentatively titled "Between You and Me" went on the sets on the 21st February at the Wadia Movietone Studios The Muhurat ceremony began amidst a distinguished gathering of the trade and the Press prominent amongst whom were Raj Bahadur Chunilal, Producer Mukerjee, Mr. Chunilal Desai, Mr. K. S. Daryani, Mr J. B H. Wadia, Mr. B. M. Tatta and many others.

Leela Chitnis, the idol of millions teamed with Pahari Sanyal, the versatile star of Bengal and supported by veterans like Keshavrao Date, Hari Shivdasani, Shahzadi (of "Jhoola" fame), promise to give a film fare that would create a new standard in the world of song and entertainment. Music Director Mukerjee, once a member of Uday Shanker's Troupe, is already busy composing ditties and duets for the screen's new team "Leela-Pahari."

Shamim and Ishwarlal in "Pyas"

OLYMPIC GAMES

Punjab Leads The Rest Of India

BY J. C. MAITRA

For the last two weeks I was unable to pen my articles as I was in a Nursing Home due to an operation for Appendicitis. Thanks, however to the surgical skill of Dr. K. G. Munsiff, F.R.C.S. and the kind attention paid by the staff of Sir Harkissondas Hospital. I am able to resume my activities so soon. During this period several important sporting events have taken place in this country the most important of which was the All-India Olympic Games held at Lahore. Despite the serious situation in the land most of the provinces participated in the Meet which indicates, by the way, the stout heart and robust optimism among the sporting population of India—a spirit which others would do well to emulate.

TATA TROPHY FOR PUNJAB

As was expected, Punjab won the Tata Trophy by securing 92 points. Patiala was placed second with 55 points to its credit and Bombay stood third claiming 45 points. Bengal, the winner of the trophy in 1940, could gather only 18 points. Great credit is undoubtedly due to the champions for their splendid achievements. Had it not been for the fact that the other provinces particularly Bombay and Bengal—could not send their strongest forces with proper training, the Punjab would not have topped the list so easily. It is gratifying to note that several Indian records were shattered during the Meet and Bombay had a fair share of the distinction. We are, however, still far below the world standard.

FAR BEHIND WORLD STANDARD

It will take us a long time yet to reach the highest pinnacle of the athletic world. It is not that we have not yet got the material capable of rising to the foremost ranks. In fact we have them in plenty. What we need is the facility for proper training in all parts of India and the expert guidance to show our athletes the way to reach perfection. Our provincial associations give them all the facilities for periodical competitions. But that is not enough. Our Governments and Municipalities must provide the means. In comparison with what the leading countries in the West do for their people, the efforts of our State and public bodies are negligible.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO STUDENTS

If sufficient care had been taken in the past for the physical development of the people, we should have to-day one of the mightiest armies in the world. Now we have to pay heavily for the neglect of our Government. It may take many years before we shall be able to rehabilitate ourselves and put our schemes on a working footing. To expect any help from the Government and the public bodies at this juncture would be like crying for the moon. There are others, however, who can still play their part well—I mean the schools, colleges and the universities. It is up to them to instil the spirit of sport among our boys and girls. If they give them sufficient encouragement and guidance we shall have plenty of well-trained athletes in the land.

BOMBAY'S WOMEN TO THE FORE

Bombay did very well indeed in the Women's events. Misses M. Gilbert, D. Badal, E. D'Silva, P. Moulton and J. Boudbion held our banner aloft over the rest of India. Among the men, L. T. Boosey, L. C. Woodcock, R. N. Utchil and N. Gracias performed themselves creditably. But it must be said that Bombay was far out-classed in most of the field and track events by their Punjab and Patiala rivals. In cycling, however, Bombay overshadowed all thanks chiefly to S. Corder, B. Malcolm and R. J. Mistry. In wrestling, Kabaddi or Hututu, Volleyball and weightlifting Bombay was totally unrepresented. If the question of funds had not proved insurmountable we could have put up a decent show in these events. Let us hope that the next all-India games will be held under better circumstances when not only Bombay but all parts of India will be able to put up their best.

RANJI TROPHY

Now Bombay is well on the way to regain the Ranji Trophy. In the Inter zone semi-final of the Cricket Championship of India Vijay Merchant led our side to victory against Northern India at Lahore. To defeat a home team—and a pretty stiff one at that—by the substantial margin of seven wickets is a spendid achievement. The foundation of it was well and truly laid in the first innings when Northern India was accounted for a meagre total of 211 runs. But for the gallant stand by Ram Prakash who knocked up a fine 93 their collection would have been exceedingly poor. High praise is due to M. K. Matu, our reserve wicket keeper, who made himself responsible for four wickets by stumping three and catching one. Tarapore captured 3 wickets for 46 runs.

GALLANT EFFORTS BY KHOT

In their reply Bombay fared very badly to start with having lost 2 wickets for 3 runs. Although the third wicket fell at 74, seven wickets were down with only 117 on the board. The prospect was really very disheartening. But J. B. Khot and Uday Merchant rose to the occasion and carried the total to 217. It was a pity that Khot like Ram Prakash, missed the century mark by the narrow margin of 5 runs. However, the situation was saved. Bombay innings was closed at 257. Jehangir Khan claimed the bowling honours, bagging 5 wickets for 10 runs a piece.

TARAPORE'S BOWLING FEAT

The home team began their second venture confidently. The opening pair compiled 75 runs without any hitch. Then a disaster seemed to overtake them. Four wickets fell quickly without any addition to the score. Things would have been worse still if Vijay and Raijee had not dropped two catches each. Ultimately Northern India was able to muster 225. Tarapore was again our best bowler, being credited with 5 wickets for 85 runs. A. K. Bhalerao, who had proved very expensive in the first innings, demolished 4 wickets for 53 runs. Evidently the slow spinners were a terror to the up-country batsmen! We lost again three wickets for 70 runs. But Ibrahim and Vijay saw to it that the match was won without further loss. They remained unbeaten with 69 and 48 respectively. Now Bombay will meet Mysore in the final round at the Brabourne Stadium commencing on Friday next. Unless something very sensational happens, Bombay should win comfortably.

ROHINTON BARIA CUP

It seems Bombay, the home of Indian cricket, is again coming into its own. Our University has succeeded in retaining the Rohinton Baria Cup by defeating the Punjab University in the final. Truly speaking, it was not a defeat but a complete rout. Bombay playing on the home ground amassed the huge total of 593 runs. H. R. Adhikari covered himself with glory by knocking up a double century—222 runs to be exact. R. V. Bhajekar (58), K. C. Ibrahim (86) and C. T. Sarwate were the other principal scorers. In such a state of prolific scoring the bowling performances of Mahomad Hafiz and K. L. Nazir, who captured 4 and 3 wickets for 76 and 94, were really praiseworthy.

BOMBAY'S TRIUMPH

The visitors in their turn fell easy victims ta Sarwate. As many as six of them succumbed to him for 49 runs. Mohamed Nazar and Anwar Hussain their skipper, were the only batsmen who faced our bowlers courageously. Anwar carried his bat for a well played 48. With their total at 137 the visitors had to follow on. It was almost a repetition of the first innings. Sarwate and Raijee were deadly with the leather 5 and 4 wickets falling to their accounts for 52 and 35 respectively. Mahomed Nazar and Anwar Hussain were again the top scorers, with 57 and 45. The other batsmen failed miserably. Thus Bombay won by the heavy margin of an innings and 239 runs.

At Mahaluxmi

Smara Pays Rs. 770 For Win

PUNTERS HAVE ANOTHER DISASTROUS DAY

(From Our Correspondent)

The large attendance had another disastrous day when most of the winners ran far above the form exhibited hitherto.

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Engaged annexed the Tickford Park Plate from Old Reliance and Usk. Don't Shoot filled in the unremunerative fourth place.

Umeim, the market-rage, scored in the opening event the Jhelum Plate.

QUISLING WINS!

Sir Cusrow Wadia's Quisling, a neglected candidate won the Kunigal Plate (Div. II) from the unreliable Pomp and Film Star. Madam Pompadour made a very bad beginning but was finishing on at the judge's end.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's Katipo, S. Chavan up, annexed the Mahaluxmi Plate from Miss Vesington and Bastion. Kamala, the market-choice finished fourth. Panna Prince impressed with a fine late run and is one to win early.

In the Mumbra Plate, Reformer, Evans astride, scored from Sagir Dahman and Great Star. The odds on favourite, Shamsher Jung, Jadhav up, made a slow beginning and was blocked of passage on the rails in the straight.

The most neglected Smara, A. Thompson astride, won the Lewes Plate and returned Rs. 770 for win. Philtre was a forward runner and a winning turn would come to him early.

Church Bell scored from Carlyon and Liberty in the Kunigal Plate (Div. I). Diana, the favourite placed fourth. Liberty was the most unlucky looser of the day. He made a tardy beginning and besides, ran wide at the bend.

Sauce Anglaise, scored narrowly from Desert Sunrise and Masque in the Fermoy Plate. Paprika led the field well ahead of the rest and faded to fourth place while King Of Sports finished fifth.

Black Magic scored in the last event, the Sheridan Plate, from Mahboob and Sheritoy. Lion Tamer finished fourth ahead of the fast-finishing Orange Flower.

DOUBLE FOR EVANS

Trainers Mistry and Forsyth got doubles and among the jockeys, Evans registered a double. Raffaele, Sibbritt, S. Chavan, A. Thompson, Marrable, Amir Ahmed and Burn rode a winner each.

Twenty-four punters collected Rs. 384 each on the daily double tote, while a sum of Rs. 22,195 has been carried over on the treble event as being unsolved.

THE JHELUM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Prince Jaswant Singhji's UMEIM 8-0 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8/3, cd. 8/5, Jadhav 2
Mr A P Craib's PRINCE NAJI 8-7 Burn 3
Mr A R A Wahab's GHUSSUN AL ILAH 8-13 Mohd. Khan 4
Not run: Sanjagh Sa'ad.
Won by neck, 4 lengths. 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 8 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26 Places Rs 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 44.
Favourite: Umeim.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE KUNIGAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Sir Cusrow Wadia's QUISLING 8-2 Sibbritt 1
H H the Prince of Berar's POMP 8-9 Jadhav 2
Mrs. Justice's FILM STAR 8-4 Brace ... 3
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's ICELAND 9-4 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 2 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 176. Places Rs. 64, Rs. 87 and Rs. 91.
Favourite: Iceland.
Winner trained by F. Bullock.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's KATIPO 9-2 S Chavan 1
Prince Jaswant Singhji's MISS VESINGTON 8-6 R Jadhav 2
Mr E D Pandole's BASTION 8-6 Khandu 3
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's KAMALA 7/11, cd. 7/4, P. Khade 4
Not run: Major Barbara and Wine Glass.
Won by 3/4 length, short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 50, Rs. 31 and Rs. 50.
Favourite: Katipo.
Winner trained by Capt. Jadhav.

THE MUMBRA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J.B. Reporter's REFORMER 9/0, Evans 1
Mrs. Justice's SAGIR DAHMAN 8/7, Davison 2
Mr. N.E.D. Pandole's GREAT STAR 8/13, Maxwell 3
Mr. Yussuf Rajwan's FADHILAT AL GARB 7/11, B. McQuade 4
Not run: Dahman Ahmad 8/9, Ma'an 7/7.
Won by neck 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 21 2/5 secs
Tote paid Rs. 138 for win: Rs. 27, Rs. 19 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by D.M. Mistry.

THE LEWES PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SMARA 7/7, A. Thompson 1
Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 8/6, Marrable 2
Mr. O. Randall's TALK 9/2, B. McQuade ... 3
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 8/4, Raffaele 4
Not run: Radio Man 9/4.
Won by head, short-head, 1/2 length.
Time 1 min. 53 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs 770 for win: Rs. 170, Rs. 38 and Rs. 100 for places.
Winner trained by D.W. Balfour.

THE KUNIGAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mrs. D.G. Hill's CHURCH BELL 8/7, Marrable 1
H.H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's CARLYON 8/13, Southey 2
Mr. N.E.D. Pandole's LIBERTY 8/4, cd. 8/5, Devison 3
Mr. R.J. Sigtia's DIANA 8/12, Evans 4
All ran.
Won by head, short-head, short-head.
Time: 1 min. 2 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 77 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 39 and Rs. 24 for places.
Winner trained by E.C. Forsyth.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ENGAGED 8/4, Evans 1
H.H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's OLD RELIANCE 8/4, Sibbritt 2
Mr. M.D. Petit's USK 7/7 cd. 7/8, Roberts 3
H.H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda and H.H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's DON'T SHOOT 8/4, Southey 4
Not run: Moot Law 8/2.
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 1 min. 25 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by F.W. Northmore.

THE FERMOY PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. M.S. Hakim's SAUCE ANGLAISE 7/13, cd. 7/9, Amir Ahmed 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's DESERT SUNRISE 8/11, Evans 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE 7/11, Raffaele .. 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PAPRIKA 9/0, Roberts 4
Not run: Meadow 7/11.
Won by neck, 1/2 length. 1/2 length.
Time: 2 mins. 6 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 196 for win; Rs. 38, Rs. 19 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by E.C. Forsyth.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Raja of Aka.kot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's BLACK MAGIC 8/12, Burn 1
Madam Neim's MAHBOOB 9/4, Marrable 2
Mr. R.J. Sigtia's SHERITOY 8/13, Roberts 3
Messrs. F.A. Khairaz and P.A. d'Avoine's LION TAMER 8/6, Raffaele 4
Not run: Can Can 7/12.
Won by neck, 5 length. 1 length.
Time 1 min. 14 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 27, Rs 31 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by B.R. Patel
Daily Tote Double 24 tickets Rs. 384 each.
Daily Tote Treble Rs. 22,195 carried forward.

INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY

LAHORE, February 28.

The following are results of matches played in Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament:—

SEMI-FINAL:—Punjab (1) Maswadar (0).

QUARTER-FINAL: — Delhi (3), Bombay (1).

Rangoon Situation Serious

City Taken Over By Military; Japanese Cut Railway Near Pegu

LONDON, February 28.

The situation round Rangoon is described as serious. At the request of the Burmese Government the military authorities have taken over control of the city.

Fighting on the Sittang front has been very fierce. There was stubborn fighting for a bridgehead in which our forces fought with the utmost ferocity. Japanese casualties in this fighting alone are believed to number 2,000. Owing to superior numbers and heavy pressure our forces had to withdraw to the west of the Sittang river which they did after blowing up the bridgehead. In the fighting that ensued some of our troops who were cut off later on rejoined our main forces. The Japanese claim to have cut the Railway near Pegu, it is stated, may be correct in view of the fact that there has been heavy Japanese pressure in this area.

12 HOURS FOR BATTLE OF JAVA

Advantage In Favour Of Allied Fleet

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The great naval battle in Java seas has ended with advantage still in favour of the Allied fleet on the basis of incomplete reports so far received, according to the Columbia Broadcasting Station correspondent in Java. The final outcome of the battle is expected to be known within twelve hours, he added.

BIG NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

BATAVIA, Feb. 28.

Details are still awaited of the big naval battle now raging off Java between allied and Japanese warships. The only news so far is given in a brief communique from Admiral Helfrichs' headquarters in Batavia saying merely "naval action is developing in the Java sea." Dutch naval officials said that the engagement may be on the same scale as the recent battles of Bali an in the straits of Macassar."—Reuter.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

A Batavia communique says that in the afternoon of February 27 strong Japanese fleet which covered a convoy approaching from the north was attacked in the Java Sea by Allied squadron. In the course of the fighting after darkness had fallen losses were sustained on both sides. The extent of the losses is not yet known because complete details regarding the action have not yet been received.—Reuter

"MUST WORK FOR THEIR KEEP"

Prisoners taken by the Japanese on Guam and Wake Islands must work for their keep, says a Tokyo statement quoted by the Berlin radio to-day. There are to be put to work on making arable the fallow lands on the Oasa Mountain in south-west Japan.

No one in Japan is allowed to be inactive, said the Japanese Commadant of the Prison Camp.—United Press.

LULL IN BATTLE OF BATAAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The text of the United States War Department communique to-day states:—

"PHILIPPINE THEATRE:—Fighting has lessened in Bataan with operations limited to relatively minor patrol skirmishes. General MacArthur's troops are holding advance positions taken in the last few days combat. Forward elements of our troops are holding a line extending from slightly north of Abucay on Manila Bay across the Bataan Peninsula to a point on the China Sea midway between Bagac and Moron The Japanese are still holding their main battle positions There is nothing to report from other areas."—Reuter.

A. V. G. DEFENDS RANGOON

American Aviators' Achievements

CHUNGKING, Feb. 28.

Nine Japanese planes were brought down over Rangoon yesterday (Friday) when twelve Japanese bombers escorted by 25 fighters attempted to raid the city, states a Chinese Air Force and American Volunteer Group communique issued here It adds that a "handful of Tomahawks" accounted for eleven Japanese planes over Siam on the previous day. One A V G plane is missing after a dogfight over Rangoon on Wednesday. It is believed to have made a forced landing twenty miles from Rangoon.

An earlier message stated:—

A Chinese correspondent in Kunming described the recent victories of the American Volunteer, Group of the Chinese Air Force in the following message: "The A. V. G. yesterday showed excellent ability in both attacking and defending. On the 91st day of their action against the Japanese Air Force they destroyed 11 Japanese planes in yesterday's raid against Moulmein and later engaged 37 Japanese raiders over Rangoon, where nine of the enemy planes were shot down and four others believed to have been destroyed. This is, according to the latest A. V. G. communique. The 11 Japanese modern pursuits were attempting to take off from an airfield south of Moulmein, when a small number of A. V. G. planes made a surprise attack on Thursday morning. All the enemy aircraft were destroyed while the flying tigers returned without loss or damage.

The Japanese retaliated with superior numbers consisting of five bombers and 25 pursuits to raid Rangoon. As the attack was unexpected, the A. V. G. could only claim nine planes with four others probable. None of the A. V. G. pilots or planes was lost in this action.—Reuter.

To-day's Chinese war communique as released by the official news agency has stressed that the Japanese offensives launched from Weihsien, Weiyi, Tsingtau and other fronts have been shattered by our forces. By the 20th enemy forces had fallen back to their original positions after having lost more 400 men in the fighting.

In central Hupeh, Chinese units on Feb. 20, made an attack on Sunghsin Phang and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. They also put the enemy barracks on fire.

R. A. F. OVER ENEMY TERRITORY

LONDON Feb. 27.

The R. A. F. was over enemy territory on Friday night, it is learned in London.

BENGHAZI AGAIN BOMBED

R. A. F. Active In Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 28.

An R. A. F. 'communique' states that shipping in Tripoli harbour was again successfully raided by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. during Thursday night. A direct hit was obtained on one vessel which was set on fire. Half an hour later a violent explosion occurred followed by a number of smaller explosions. Bombs also burst in the harbour area and on the Spanish and Karamanli moles. The harbour at Benghazi was also attacked. Bombs were seen to explode near two ships at the central mole and on the base of Juliana mole.

Aerial activity in Cyrenaica was on an increased scale yesterday and fighter and bomber aircraft of the R. A. F., South African Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force were in action. A formation of enemy aircraft was intercepted over Tobruk and a Messerschmitt 109 was shot down. Other German fighters were severely damaged. In Mekili area our fighter aircraft attacked motor transport Concentrations and casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Pilots of two enemy aircraft which crashed behind our lines were taken prisoner. In the course of enemy air raids on Malta during the same day our fighters intercepted and damaged a number of enemy aircraft. Some damage was caused but the casualties were slight. Six of our aircraft are missing.—Reuter .

BRITISH PARATROOPS IN FRANCE

Nazi Radio Location Post Destroyed

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A joint Admiralty Air Ministry and War Office communique announces the combined operation against a Radio location post on the north coast of France.

Parachute troops were dropped by R.A.F. bombers.

The parachute troops were supported by infantry and after finishing the task are being brought back by the navy.—Reuter.

CHILEAN PROTEST TO AXIS POWERS

SANTIAGO CHILE, Feb. 28

The recent torpedoing of Brazilian and Venezuelan ships has led the Chilean Government to send a note to the Axis Ambassador emphasising "the gravity of those facts."

The Chilean Government, the note says, considers them "attacks against ships exercising peaceful trade and belonging to countries not at war." Senor Rossetti, the Chilean Foreign Minister, commenting on the note, said that it was "A practical way of showing Chiles position regarding continental solidarity"—Reuter.

NO JAP LANDINGS IN JAVA

Sourabaya Anti-Aircraft Fire Drives Away Invaders

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

Sourabaya had several alerts as enemy aircraft approached the town, according to Batavia Radio. Each time they were driven off by our anti-aircraft fire before they were able to drop any bombs.

Fierce fighting continues unabated in South Celebes. One of our positions was attacked by greatly superior numbers but the attack was repulsed with machine-gun fire causing many Japanese casualties. In another area our troops launched an attack on enemy positions. In Central Sumatra our troops have made contact with the enemy near Bantal in Western Jambi (Central Sumatra) In Timor our troops have inflicted serious losses on the enemy The fighting there continues "Upto 1-0 p. m. (Java time) no Japanese landings have taken place on Java."

1400 EVACUEES FROM RANGOON

CALCUTTA, February 28.

Fourteen hundred evacuees including a number of Anglo-Indians have arrived here by boat from Rangoon. —A. P.

"One Bullet For One Man"

Slogan-Of Leningrad's Civilian Defenders

MOSCOW, Feb. 28.

Through the great arch of Narvski Gate on the south of the city of Leningrad bread lorries are now passing. They are more welcome than sunshine and more valuable than gold. To a large extent Leningrad supplies its own front and has done so for nearly six months. With some workers continually within earshot of gunfire the city has carried on calmly refusing to think of defeat. Now it waits with the knowledge that, as M. Stalin said earlier in the week, "The day is not far off when the foe will be hurled back from Leningrad."

"One bullet, one man", has become the slogan as the number of trained snipers has increased among the defenders of Leningrad. Surely there must be only one occasion in world's history when an urban population has developed to a large extent a shooting instinct such as that of the South Africans or marksmen of Red Indian stock in the American army.

WHOLE DIVISION WIPED OUT

During the first three weeks of February snipers on this front have killed 10,784 Germans, which is approximately a whole division at the present state of Hitler's army. There is no need to dwell on what six months of blockade has meant to a city of more than 3 1|2 millions, most of whom stayed to battle with the onrushing Nazi invaders.

Those who evacuated were for a definite purpose—for example several thousand workers of the great Kirov arms factory were flown out to the Urals. When Marshal Voroshilov visited them during the past few days he found them working day and night helping to turn out mammoth tanks. Leningrad's defenders have endurance, originality and already a tradition. They are the same people who, were somewhat romantically portrayed in Michael Romm's tempestuous film trilogy "Lenin in October" which is a 1938 history of the revolutionary period.—Reuter.

NAZI DIVISION TRAPPED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Feb. 28.

The Germans, it is stated, are attempting to send equipment and other material to the trapped 16th German Division by air. Soviet units have shot down five of these planes and captured the material.—Reuter.

19 Nazi Planes Destroyed

MOSCOW, Feb. 28.

The Soviet night communique says:—"During the day of February 27 our troops after stiff engagements in various sectors of the front occupied several populated localities. The enemy sustained heavy losses in equipment and especially in manpower.

On the February 26 three enemy planes were brought down in air combats and 16 destroyed on aerodromes. In all 19 planes were destroyed on that day. We lost five planes.

On February 27 three enemy planes were brought down in air combats and three destroyed by anti-aircraft fire near Moscow. In all six German planes were destroyed near Moscow.—Reuter.

U. S. Admiral To Be Court-Martialled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The Navy Department announce that Admiral Kimmel will be court-martialled.

General Short, ex-Commander of Hawaii also will be court-martialled.—Reuter.

Port Moresby Raided By Jap Planes

PORT MORESBY.

Japanese planes raided the Port Moresby area by daylight to-day. The raid began early in the afternoon and is still continuing. Light aircraft swept in from the sea and were followed later by bombers.—Reuter.

Latest Commercial

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

JULY

New York: Feb. 28.

Previous closing 18.72
To-day's opening 18.76
Difference .....+4
To-day's closing .....not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: Feb. 28.

Following are the New York opening ranges:-

March (18.35/35) 18.46/45
May (18.53/52) 18.65/65
July (18.63/63) 18.77/76

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: Feb. 28.

SEEDS

Castorseeds February/March (£20 5/8 sellers) closed.

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£20 sellers) closed

Linseed La Plata February/March (£19) closed

Groundnut Coromandal Coast February/March (£18 7/8 East Coast India shipment; £19 7/8 West Coast India shipment) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Feb. 28.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

TT LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Feb. 28.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION.

London: Feb. 28.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb. 28.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Feb. 28.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHAVJI LECTURES: Mr. J.E. Sanjana, late Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, will deliver the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on "Gujarati Literature," in the University Convocation Hall on the following days commencing at 5-30 p.m. each day. Diwan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri will preside over the concluding lecture on the 5th inst. To-day (Sunday) on Dalpatram; on Wednesday (4th March) on 'Modern Gujarati Poetry'; on Thursday (March 5) on 'Modern Gujarati Prose'. The lectures are open to the public.

FESTIVAL CRICKET TOPICAL

That famous cricket match between "Western India" and the "Rest of India" played on the occasion of the 51st birthday aniversary of Prof. D.B. Deodhar, at Poona, a few days back, will linger long in the minds of the sporting public.

For the benefit of cricket fans scattered all over India, who missed the opportunity of seeing this unique match and also for those who desire to go through the excitement over again, Navayug Chitrapat, Ltd. have prepared a sport-short of this match.

Mr. A.F.S. Talyarkhan, the well-known Sports Commentator, when requested by Navayug to comment upon the topical immediately accepted the invitation and his inspiring commentary has been recorded in the Navayug Studios.

The topical will be shown along with the new Navayug picture "Sarkari Pahune," directed by Winayak, in the next month.

OVER 240 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The text of the War Department communique says:—GENERAL: In response to inquiries the Secretary of War has authorised the following statement relative to the estimated losses inflicted by our army on Japanese shipping and aircraft; from December 7 to date the American army air force has probably sunk at least 19 Japanese vessels and seriously damaged 31 others.

It is particularly difficult to confirm the sinking of vessels by aerial action because the pilots and observers are often at too great an altitude or flying at too great a speed to know in every instance the results of the attack

In presenting a summary the War Department has included among the vessels probably sunk only those where the observed damage was so great as to leave little doubt as to the ultimate destruction.

Among those listed as seriously damaged are included only those on which direct hits were scored.

It seems likely that some vessels so listed were damaged so severely that they might now be considered lost.

In many cases near misses were reported during bombing attacks and some of the resultant explosions may have caused serious damage to ships.

However no estimate of the number so damaged has been included in this report. Many enemy transports were sunk before the troops had an opportunity to disembark. So heavy loss of life may be presumed.

In addition to the damage inflicted on enemy shipping our army air force and our anti-aircraft artillery have shot down a total of 240 Japanese planes.

In this total are included only those whose destruction is officially confirmed. Many other planes were hit, some were last observed smoking rapidly and losing altitude.

It seems probable therefore that the total enemy losses in aircraft are much greater than the figure given.

LOSS OF PLANES

In the same period American army planes shot down by Japanese were 48. Thus the enemy losses in planes in the air exceeded ours in the ratio of five to one.

This is particularly significant in view of the overwhelming numerical superority of the enemy in practically every encounter.

The figures given do not include planes destroyed on the ground. The losses by such destruction were heavy on both sides.

In the same period the American Volunteer Group with the Chinese army shot down 165 Japanese planes, losing only 31 of their own aircraft. While not officially part of the American army, the members of this Group are all Americans flying American-built planes.

Following is an estimate of the losses of enemy shipping inflicted by American army air attacks. (The first figure given below indicates probably sunk and the second, seriously damaged). Battleships 1, 1: Cruisers 1, 13: Destroyers 2, 2: Tankers 3, 0: Transports 11, 14: Submarines 1, 0: Aircraft carriers 0, 1: Total 19, 31.

PHILIPPINES THEATRE: General MacArthur has reported to the War Department that he has authorised the expenditure of ten-million dollars of the relief fund for immediate distributon for relief of suffering and privation of civilian population in the Philippines as he was inspired by outstanding loyalty of Filipinos of all classes in the occupied and unoccupied areas.

Nothing to report from other areas."—Reuter.

Menzies Advocates Central Conduct For War With Policy Enveloping Whole World

SYDNEY, Feb. 28.

Broadcasting to Australia tonight on the subject of Allied grand strategy Mr. Menzies, former Prime Minister, said: "The Darwin bombing can depress or inspire us and can make us defence-minded or offence-minded

The former attitude is just what the Japanese hoped to create when they bombed Darwin and if the enemy can neutralize or immobilize Australia by putting her into a posture of defence he does not need to invade us as with his ships, planes and divisions he can go to Burma, Manchuria and Vladivostock and bring positive—perhaps vital—aid to his Axis partners.

Just as fixed defences in this war have proved a snare and delusion so our greatest danger is a purely defensive spirit.

My opinion is that the issue—which is of first rate importance to the allied cause—is between a grand strategy viewed against the background of the world and a local or petty strategy viewed against the smaller background of our own local circumstances.

It is clear that the essence of allied action in this war must be mutuality and the essence of allied strategy must be that each ally sees the world as a whole and makes plans accordingly.

The further and the more rapidly the Allies move towards a centrally envisaged policy for world conduct of this war, the better it will be for all.

If the enemy can drive us on to the defensive he can and will divide and conquer us.

It is in an offensive that we shall find cohesion and an offensive requires taking risks, a broad vision and a quick mind".—Reuter

Cripps Appeals To Fettered Workers Of Occupied Countries To Practise Sabotage

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Broadcasting to Europe's "unknown warrior workers" from London on Friday night at 10 p.m. Sir Stafford Cripps appealed to Germans, Czechs, French, Dutch, Belgians and "fettered workers" of all nationalities to sabotage Hitler's war effort.

Continental listeners—many risking death for tuning in to the B.B.C.—heard the famous 'V' Army Leader Colonel Britton introduce Britain's ex-Ambassador to Russia.

"The Nazis still hope with the help of unwilling workers from occupied territories to enslave the rest of the workers of the world. But they are opposed by two forces—the free workers of England, America and Russia and the workers of the conquered territories being used to forge still tighter their own fetters," said Sir Stafford Cripps.

"They it is who must keep the wheels of industry turning and all of us know how a small defect may stop a great machine. What great opportunities there are for ingenuity in devising ways to slow down or stop production."

Sir Stafford spoke of his 18 months in Russia and the heroic self-sacrifice of the Soviet workers.

Britain and America were doing their utmost to help the Russians to victory "because we are convinced that they are fighting for what is good against what is evil."

Sir Stafford Cripps made a final appeal "Strike now, strike silently and again and again repeat the blows small or great and know in your hearts we stand by you, cheer you on and are strengthened by your courage."—Reuter.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT SAVARKAR'S PROCESSION

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha arrived here last evening for the meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha.

A communal clash occurred today on the occasion of the procession of Mr. Savarkar.

It is reported that as soon as the procession had reached the Kaiserbagh Circus some brickbats were thrown on the dispersing crowd in Nazirabad and some people were injured

The police immediately arrived on the scene of occurrence and brought the situation under control. Some arrests have been made. Quiet prevails at present.—A. P.

The Dadu District Local Board has decided to introduce training in 'charkha' and 'takli' to the pupils if the primary schools under the control of the Board. This follows the suggestion made to the District Local Boards in Sind by the Provincial Local Self-Government Institute.

ALL-INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC CONGRESS

In order to revive the All India spirit, fraternity and unity amongst the homoeopaths of the whole of India an All India Homoeopathic Medical Congress will be held at Muzaffarpur in the month of March 1942 in which the main subject of discussion will be the Present "war" knocking at the door of India and the duties of the Indian Homoeopaths in the war

HUQ FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, accompanied by the Hon. Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and Mr. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C., left for Delhi by this afternoon's Toofan Express to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference.—A. P.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE PRISONERS' CASES.

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The Punjab Government, says a press communique, have appointed a Special Committee to examine the case against each security prisoner in the Punjab and to make such recommendations as it may consider necessary in each individual case. The Committee is to consist of Sir Abdul Qadir, Rao Bahadur Captain Chaudhri Lal Chand and the Inspector-General of Police. It is expected to commence work about the middle of March.—A. P.

Trader Satyagrahis To Be Released

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

It is learnt that as a result of the termination of the 'hartal' Beopari Mandal 'Satyagrahis' including the President, Mr. Beharilal Chanana, will be released shortly.—United Press.

Orissa Congress M. L. A. Sentenced

CUTTACK, Feb. 28.

Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury, a prominent member of the Congress party in the Orissa Assembly, was sentenced to-day to six months rigorous imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Choudhury was arrested at Cuttack on January 24 last in connection with some speeches which he had delivered at Salipur and other places.—A. P.

MADRAS FINANCES IMPROVE.

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

A marked increase of over a crore and thirty lakhs of rupees in the revenue receipts for the past year resulting in a corresponding rise in the surplus of revenue over expenditure is revealed in the finance accounts of the Madras Government for 1940-41 just published.

But for the transfer of a portion of the surplus to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the surplus for the year would have amounted to about Rs. 11 lakhs.

ORISSA CONGRESSMEN GAGGED

BERHAMPORE, Feb. 27.

Mr. Umacharan Patnaik, Congress candidate in the bye-election to the Orissa Assembly from the Balliguda constituency, and four other Congress workers have been served with prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. asking them not to convene and address public meetings consisting of more than five persons without the permission of the Sub-Divisional Officer for a period of one month in Khondmals Sub-Division. It is reported that similar orders have been served on six others also.—A. P.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The general opinion seems to be that the State Department's communique to-day on the United States relations with Vichy means that they are still in a very delicate state and Vichy will be expected to show evidence of sincerity, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

The French Ambassador M. Henry Have will see Mr Welles this evening. —Reuter.

No Dismantling Of Chord Line On S. I. Railway

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

A statement has appeared to the effect that the lifting of the chord line of the South Indian Railway to Dhanushkodi is under contemplation There is no foundation for this, and the lifting of the chord line of the South Indian Railway from Trichinopoly to Manamadurai is not being considered at present.—A. P.

TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

President Roosevelt's Attack On Farm Bloc

GOOD DEMAND FOR DISTANTS

Bombay February 28

The New York cotton market seems to ignore Government threat to unload stocks on the market. It appears that Senate's approval of the Bankhead Bill is upsetting Washington administration and President Roosevelt again attacked the Farm Bloc efforts to restrain Government selling below parity.

It is interesting to know that the administration is against inflation and naturally they want to control prices so that the cost of living may remain steady at a certain level. Thus there cannot be any desire to depress prices but the Representatives of the Farm Bloc fear that this attitude may result in material decline and intends to bind over the Government not to sell any cotton below parity. Thus there is good deal of truth on both sides and there is nothing in the situation to attack anyone but there appears a feeling of distrust and unless this removed, there will be no smooth sailing of the cotton ship.

DROP IN BOMBAY

Yesterday market opened very steady and almost throughout the session, prices backed and filled with thin business. However, towards the close, on various unverified ugly rumours selling was indulged in by professionals knocking off Rs. 8 in a lightly traded market but liberal short covering by leading bears checked the fall. The reaction in cotton permeated to silver wheat and linseed. The operators seem awaiting for to-day's budget publication and next week perhaps for the promised Government cotton purchase scheme and Mr. Churchill's declaration of Indian policy, state Messrs. A. Podar and Co.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market improved on trade and New Orleans buying. There was short covering but the improvement met commission house liquidation and local selling after President Roosevelt's renewed attack on Farm Bloc efforts to restrain Government selling below parity. Finally there appeared Mill buying and price-fixing.

The market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 18.52. There was steady buying and May advanced to 18.60 which was the highest but prices again reacted to 18.51 which was the lowest for the day. Towards the close there was improved buying and the market finally closed at a net rise of 7 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices gained 7 points at 20.16c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 15 points. Spot cotton prices gained 10 points at 19.24c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (12-7 p.m.)	18.60+11
New York May lowest (1-44 p.m.)	18.51+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market steadier on general and trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, February 27

March	18.41+07
May	18.59+10
July	18.72+11
October	18.81+13
December	18.85+13
January	18.88+13
Middling Spot	20.16+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, February 27

March	18.46+09
May	18.63+09
July	18.75+08
October	18.99+13
December	19.04+15
January	19.06+14
Middling Spot	19.24+10

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

New York, February 27

March	18.35
May	18.54
July	18.66

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY MARCH 1

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far-East. 5 Lakshman Prasad. 5-20 R.R. Chowdhury. 5-35 Multani on Sarod. 5-40 Maugu Bai Kurdikar. 6-15 Dholak ke Geet. 6-30 Ghalib ki Ghazlen. 6-45 Jawab Men. 7 Urmila Siri Krishna. 7-15 For villagers only. 8 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan: Sarod. 8-15 R.R. Chowdhury. 8-30 It has happened. 8-35 Maugu Bai Kurdikar. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Bhajan Lal: Geet. 9-55 Listening Post: Talk relayed from B B C. 10 From Khayal to Geet.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Movie Music. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Jayram Shiledar. 9-25 Thumri on Clarionet. 9-35 Gokuli Bai Kakodkar. 11 A I R Orchestra. 11-15 R.N. Karkare. 11-30 News-Play in Marathi. 11-45 Malka Bai. 12 noon Gulbadan: Comedy in Hindustani. 12-25 p.m. Variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ata Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 R.N. Karkare. 5-25 Amrit Lal. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 V. S. Gangolli. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Bhajan. 6-20 Local news and announcements in Hindustani. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Ata Husain. 7 Violin recital. 7-15 Malka Bai. 7-30 Jayram Shiledar. 7-45 News Commentary. 7-50 Geet. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary; B B C talk on current affairs. 8-45 News-Play in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Master Krishnarao. 8 Ramlal: Sitar. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Khayal. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bom. 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Mahiya. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Gokuli Bai Kakodkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-15 Jayram Shiledar. 9-25 Malka Bai. 9-35 R.N. Karkare. 9-45 Gokuli Bai Kakodkar. 10-10 Ata Husain.

TRADING IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain open from 12 to 3 p.m. on 2nd March and will remain entirely closed on 3rd March.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, February 28

Yesterday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot and Forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was steady with a moderate business passing. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	51 0 0
Fagan		49 14 0
Sovereigns		39 12 0

SILVER

Ready		79 0 0
Fagan		68 10 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, February 28

Yesterday, the local market was raided abruptly by professional operators and prices were depressed by Rs. 8 and confidence was impaired. The action was a planned one to depress prices after the settlement of weekly tejimandi operations. The market was kept steady whole week to give an impression of steadiness and outsiders were caught unaware. Under such manipulations by professionals the market will be deserted and a number of members will suspend business for some time.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 188 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 188/8. At this level there was some nervous selling and prices declind to Rs. 186/8 but recovered to Rs. 187/8 under scattered covering.

Later on there was moderate selling and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	186 12 0
BROACH July/August		196 8 0
OOMRA March		140 4 0
OOMRA May		149 4 0
OOMRA July		157 8 0
BENGAL March		125 4 0
BENGAL May		130 4 0
BENGAL July		135 4 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay February 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		131	128	125	122
M G Punjab		131	128	125	122
M G Rajputana		137	134	131	128
M G Oomra No. 3	144	141	138	135	
M G C P No. 1	178	175	172	169	
M G C P No. 2	156	153	150	147	
M G Broach No. 2		181	184	181	178

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay February 28

	Old.	Ready	Mar
Bengal Fine	110-13	127/30	.....
Berar	106-11	136/39	.....
C. P. 1	116-21	169/71	.....
C. P. 2	113-16	149/51	.....
Khandesh	90-100	106/09	.....
Muglai	100-10	116/19	Fine
Broach	110-15	.....	—6
Broach Low	95-100	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, February 28

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	440	65,159	86,197
Central India	1,014	23,844	100,929
Barsi and Nagar	171	41,778	79,846
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	7,990	26,582
Berar	1,088	147,823	271,025
Central Provinces	543	65,218	55,903
Total Oomras	3,256	351,812	620,482
Dholeras	81	27,090	45,355
N W Provinces	.....	1,021	1,152
Rajputana	.....	378	4,480
Sind-Punjab	4,316	321,871	351,409
Broach	3,265	165,519	22,342
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	6,787	30,973
Westerns-Northerns	159	6,713	31,591
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	221	8,901	522
Total	11,298	852,122	1,108,545
Arrived by road to 26th February 1942	.....	81 500	172,250

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay February 28

Wheat May	0	6	0
Linseed May	0	7	6
Groundnut May	3	2	0
Castorseed May	3	0	0
Cottonseed May	1	12	0
Silver 1st settlement	1	4	0
Gold 2nd settlement	0	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach April/May below New York May 1,127 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 1.101 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, February 27

Broach April/May highest 195 lowest 187 closing 189

Broach July/August highest 204 lowest 198 1/2 closing 199

Oomra March highest 148 1/2 lowest 143 closing 144

Oomra May highest 156 lowest 151 closing 152

Oomra July highest 160 lowest 157 closing 158

Bengal March highest 131 lowest 126 closing 127

Bengal May highest 133 1/4 lowest 131 closing 132

Bengal July highest 139 1/4 lowest 135 1/4 closing 136 1/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, February 28

The easier tendency of the market continued to-day and shares were offered at lower rates, with hardly any attraction for buyers. Tata Deferreds declined to 1225, while Tata Ordinaries eased off to 255. In the textile group, Bombay Dyeings reacted a little to 1065. Indian Irons were quoted at 21-14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1260) 1250 1220 1225

Tata Ordinaries (238) 238 234 235

Tata Ordinary 235; Tata Deferred 1225; Indian Iron 21/14; Steel Corpn of Bengal 13/4; Bombay Dyeing 1065. Central India 325; Century 342/8; Gokak 230; Kohinoor 457/8; Simplex 170; Andhra Valley 1590; Tata Hydro 147/8; Tata Power 1370; Associated Cement 159; Belapur 215; Bombay Burma (old) 200.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, February 28

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/Sl 1/6 9/32 2 months

Banks buying 90 days/Sl 1/6 5/16 Three months

Banks buying 90 days/Sl 1/6 5/16 Four months

B C RATES:—

T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32. D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs 332 3/4

Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2; D D Rs 326 1/2

Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 293 3/4

Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 58

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04

Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21 5

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—

Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4

AUSTRALIA:—

Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8; D D 1/10 3/8

Banks buying T T nil; D D 1/11 3/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

Gold £8-8-0 Ready

New York Silver 35 1/8

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.

3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent

9 months 1 per cent

Tone:—Easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 27

The Stock Exchange closed the week on a firm note helped by week-end covering with Kaffirs. Industrials and South-American rails active recording useful gains to-day while other sections though quiet generally were fully maintained. Kaffirs and Developers recorded gains upto five shillings on mildspread interest informally largely centred on eastern. Imperial tobacco advanced three shillings while Molasses and Distillers stores were good. Gilts and Oils were little changed. Rubbers marked up widely around sixpence. Wall Street was firm and quiet.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, February 28

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Java ready from Bond Rs. 16-12-0

Indian sugars ready:—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-13-0 to 18-6-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 18-6-0 to 19-4-0

Buland Rs. 19-4-0

Chinai Lisa Rs. 30-4-0

Bombay Group Broach delivery Rs. 13-11-0

Tone:—Firm.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay February 28

Linseed May	8	15 6
Wheat May	7	3 0

PRAKASH'S
Great Achievement

BHARAT MILAP
(HINDI)
BHARAT BHET
(MARATHI)

now in FIFTH WEEK

"A spectacular achievement in art, and Boon to Nation"

(Sd.) H. H. of Dharampur

Now Enters in 5th Week

AT

MAJESTIC

Daily: 11-15 A. M. (MARATHI)
2-30 P. M. (HINDI)
5-45 P. M. (MARATHI)
8-45 P. M. (HINDI)

Now Released At
AHMEDABAD, SURAT and POONA
EVERGREEN RELEASE

4th WEEK

A Soul Stirring Saga

Of Everlasting Youth
RANJIT'S GREAT SOCIAL

BETI

Directed by JAYANTI DESAI

Cast:
KHURSHID, VASANTI, AROON.

Daily at 3, 6, & 9 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

5th WEEK

Singing SURENDRA

with

ROMANTIC

ROSE

IN

NATIONAL'S GRANDEST MUSICAL OF THE SEASON

Gavli

Director: R. THAKUR

Producer: MEHBOOB

SWASTIK TALKIES

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

Matinee to-day at 12 noon.

THREE SPEECHES—AND A CURE

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

FEBRUARY, 27.

While the stage is set for the Battle of Java, which will be the last round in the South-West Pacific war proper, and while the Japanese forces have been pressing towards the Burma Road after a brief stabilisation in the Bilin area, attention was mainly centred during the last week on three important speeches delivered by Churchill, Roosevelt and Cripps respectively.

One must also note in passing the stirring "Order of the Day" issued by Stalin to the Red Army on the occasion of its 24th anniversary. The shoals of congratulatory messages which poured into the Kremlin from all quarters of the globe during the last few days are an index of the Red Army's triumphs—and of the times! After stemming the floodtide of the German army in November last, the Red Army gradually proceeded to destroy it limb by limb.

It never allowed the Wehrmacht to dig its toes for the winter and though a number of key points like Smolensk, which are the main immediate objective of its commanders, yet remain to be captured, the anniversary week was fittingly celebrated by a smashing success at Staraya Russa. 96,000 German troops comprising the 16th Army are reported to be trapped in this area and the ring around them is being daily strengthened and tightened. If the Red Army succeeds in capturing or annihilating this huge force it will inflict a crippling blow upon Hitler.

Red Army's Record

Even apart from last week's outstanding developments, the record of the last four months of the Russian counter-offensive is imposing enough, even if a considerable part of the Soviet territory is yet in German hands. "The Soviet War News" has recently given the following authoritative figures of the achievements of the Red Army for the first two months alone, which speak for itself: During this period about 350,000 German officers and men were killed and Soviet troops captured or destroyed 6,113 guns, 3,583 trench mortars, 9,664 machine-guns, 15,142 automatic firearms, 91,842 rifles, 2,955 tanks, 305 armoured cars, 43,403 motor vehicles and 1,478 planes. It routed and shattered 41 divisions and six army corps and numerous Panzer formations.

At a time when considerable anxiety is being expressed in Allied circles about the forthcoming spring offensive of Hitler, this long-continued drain of German blood and resources ought to provide a most heartening factor in the situation. Not only has the Red Army shattered the legend of Nazi invincibility but it has also made it very much vulnerable. It has richly deserved the praise bestowed upon it by Stalin and the gratitude expressed by Churchill and other Allied leaders. One really shudders to think where the democracies would have been to-day, had it not been for the glorious Red Army!

To return to the speeches, I must frankly confess I was staggered by the disclosures regarding Singapore made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last Tuesday. It appears that with Singapore was lost not merely a 60 million sterling naval base, with its huge armaments but also considerably more than 73,000 soldiers British, Australian and Indian and I am afraid, a large number of sailors, too: the men rescued from the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" were said to be taking a hand in the fighting during the last days of Singapore and must have presumably been compelled to surrender with the rest of the garrison.

Another Gallipoli

The capture of an entire army with all its equipment forms the last poignant act on the tragedy enacted in Malaya. It is all the more poignant because it was widely hoped, if not believed, that a considerable portion of the fighting forces were evacuated before the fall of the fortress. Singapore has thus proved to be not a Dunkirk, as some feather-brained commentators declared, but a Gallipoli. There is nothing to relieve the stark tragedy except a few acts of individual heroism.

This is not the occasion to hold an inquest on the loss of Malaya but its lessons must be learnt and imprinted. To my mind, one word suffices to explain the whole series of disasters from the 7th of December 1941 when Tokyo announced its entry into the war by bombing Singapore to the 15th of February 1942 when the base surrendered: OVERCONFIDENCE. Such a phase of mind is understandable and even excusable up to the end of the last year but after that one saw little justification for the least complacency.

It appears amazing, indeed, that even after the British forces were compelled after two months of fighting to withdraw from the Malayan mainland, its commanders hoped to defend the island of Singapore with its population of almost a million, whose water and electric power supply was cut and which was menaced by the Japanese batteries on the Johore shore. Mr. Churchill revealed that as many as nine convoys were sent to Singapore, with reinforcements and supplies hastily drawn from other vital sectors of hostilities. As it turned out, a large number of these troops reached their destination only to fall into the hands of the enemy!

A Bitter Lesson

It is true that even Sir Stafford Cripps has chivalrously tried to defend these developments and reading between the lines of the Parliamentary debate it seems that the highest authorities in London were themselves slightly taken aback by the sudden collapse of the defence. Nor could General Wavell have himself visited Singapore just 36 hours before its actual surrender, had he not expected that the resistance would be prolonged to a much later date.

There is another factor to the debacle in Malaya, the political one, which in a total war is as important as the strictly military one and cannot be left out of consideration in a critical review of the war situation. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the military machine in Malaya, they were nothing as compared with those of the civil administration. One cannot hold Sir Thomas Shenton, the Governor of Malaya, personally responsible for the state of affairs that existed there right up to the end. It is the colonial policy of the British Government—or rather the nation—which is primarily responsible for the attitude of the Malayan people towards the war, about which many wise-after-the-event remarks were passed in the Parliament.

It is now being revealed that the Fifth Column played a prominent part in the successes of Japan in Malaya. Why should it not have done so in the Philippines, where General MacArthur is earning imperishable fame by his gallant resistance? The Fifth Column thrives in a particular kind of soil, which was found in Malaya but not in the Philippines, thanks to the enlightened policy of the United States. Not the least dismal part of the Malayan tragedy is that the army commanders had to suffer for the sins of the civil administrators. One hopes that this bitter lesson will not be lost upon Britain.

Rub It In

And this is exactly why Sir Stafford Cripps' entry into the War Cabinet has been welcomed on all hands. Winston Churchill is a great leader no doubt and his name will be immortalised in the annals of Britain among the greatest of her sons, but Churchill has his limitations. His name recalls the past glory of Britain; to-day he is verily a personified John Bull. But few among the modern generation will hail him as a Messiah of the New Order. He has proved himself to be an uncanny prophet as far as the present war is concerned but one is not so sure of his vision of the future.

And this is exactly where Cripps shines in contrast with Churchill. Cripps' past career may not be so picturesque as that of Churchill but his utterances carry a promise for the future. In his mouth, democracy takes on a new meaning for the common man and woman not merely in Britain but elsewhere, too: At any rate it did so long and one only hopes that the responsibilities of his office will not act as a dead-weight upon his ideology. His debut as the Leader of the House of Commons had nothing flashy about it but it was correct, constructive and apparently created no consternation among the ranks of Colonel Blimps, who had to lose Singapore before they could swallow Stafford Cripps.

This brings me to the broadcast of Roosevelt, which excellent as it reads in cold print, took on a new force when heard on the radio. It will be long remembered as one of the finest oratorical performances of the President both in its content and composition. It was primarily addressed to the American people but those here whose feet have gone thoroughly cold now that the Japs are so near Rangoon cannot do better than peruse that speech. It is challenging, compelling, convincing. Rub it in the cold feet: the cure will act even if you are not a Yankee.

ART HUMANISES LIFE

(Continued from Page 9)

worth. Revolution should not parade in the disguise of renaissance.

Shilpa Bhavan Products

The Shantiniketan Ashramic Sangh provided an opportunity to Bombay to witness, in an exhibition which was held at the New Era School for three days from February 13, the handicrafts produced by the Shilpa Bhavan, Shantiniketan. The articles, which were the speciments of leather-work, pottery, textiles and printing, were of a high standard and of beautiful Indian designs. The brisk sale at the exhibition is an index to the demand for the Shantiniketan—products in Bombay. A depot, if opened by the Ashramic Sangh or the Tagore Society, will surely receive an encouraging response from the public.

Art-Progressive

'We need things that express the age, that are strong and powerful in temperament and big in size' said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her address at the opening ceremony of the exhibition of paintings of Mr. and Mrs. Roop Krishna recently held at Lahore. To be a living and life-inspiring force, art should be progressive and not static or repeatitive. The revival of the traditional style should be regarded as a starting-point of progress. The style should retain its distinctiveness, but should adapt itself to the modern age. The artists should be progressive and realistic in their outlook. They should depict the world as they see round them and not merely as they imagine it to have been in the past. Their patrons should treat art as a vital interest of life and not as a decoration or pastime.

Girls studying in the City's Municipal schools executing a "garba" dance at the girl guides rally on Gilder Tank grounds

ECHO OF MUFTI'S EXILE

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Members on the Palestinian group who are connected with anti-British activities in Persia on behalf of the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem have been sent to an internment camp in Southern Rhodesia. This was disclosed to-day by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, in the Commons when he replied to a question by Mr. Creech Jones (Labour). Mr. Eden was asked why a group of the Mufti's followers including leading members of the Mufti's family and clan and Musa-el-Alani, who acted as legal adviser and chief of the anti-British propaganda service in Baghdad, all of whom took an active part in the Mufti's intrigues in Baghdad and who had fled with him to Iran, had been allowed to return to Palestine.

The Foreign Secretary replied: "About half the male Palestinian refugees in Persia, who were surrendered to us by the Persian authorities, have been sent to Southern Rhodesia for internment. These include three members of the Husseini family. Other males and all women and children were allowed to return to Palestine. These arrangements are made in conjunction with the Government of Palestine. I understand that those regarded as most dangerous were sent to Southern Rhodesia." —Reuter.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

What is the best thing to do with a gold sovereign? Some hide it away, like a talent in a napkin, till the day when the sovereign shall come to its own again, but somebody unknown has just found a place to put sovereigns where neither moth nor rust can corrupt nor thieves brake through and steal. She put 56 of them into a brown paper parcel, and gave them away. We say "she" because there was a certain indication on the parcel saying that it was from an old woman.

The brown-paper parcel was sent to . . . . for the Poor Children's Fund. It was not registered, so that the sender must have been a simple woman, and this is further shown by the address she wrote on the parcel, to "those for whom I have saved, c|o . . . ." But her simplicity was the essence of goodness, for there was among the sovereigns an unsigned message as rare as the gold: "Please to accept this towards the good of the children. God's blessing rest on your labours!" Could we think of a better friend of children than this rare lady with her sovereigns?

* * *

A LITTLE ADVENTURE

We are sometimes moved to ask ourselves whether the lives of ordinary folk are not often more romantic than the lives of the great. Certainly life, for great and small alike, is full of adventure, and often touched with beauty.

We find in our postbag a letter from the foot of Mount Abu, where a little Kathiawar girl is resting in her brave and patient search for health. This is what it says:-

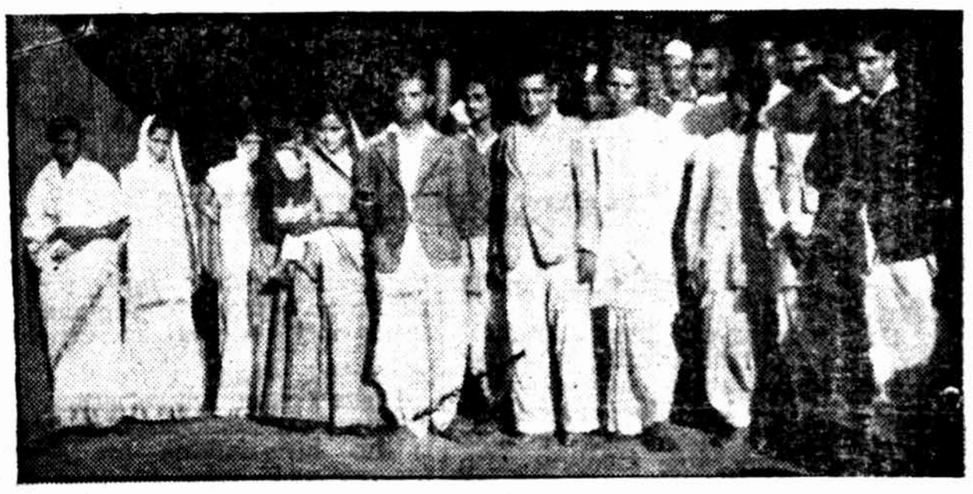
"Our cottage lies at the foot of Mount Abu. If you take a little funicular ascending the wall of mountains behind us it takes you to a gorgeous panorama towering high abo

"Several people had asked me to go with them, but I preferred to go alone, and it happened to give me a chance to say a word of Hindustani, for on the way back a dear old gentleman sat by me and tried to explain something to me in very bad Gujarati. I answered in Hindustani, and he was so delighted that he continued talking all the way.

"He had been round the whole of India, and knew many interesting things about mountains, and he was greatly moved by the sight of all this majesty around us. A little while before I had to go he took a bit of paper, and wrote down a few words in English, and handed them to me. He had written: 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.'

"Then he took hands and we parted—for ever! Was that not a lovely little adventure?"

That line from a poem is surely right. If the world could learn of it, and love the things of beauty, life will increase in loveliness, and light and peace and joy will cover the earth



These friends: Shrimati Kurangi ben, Mrs. Udeshi, Mr. Dwarkadas, Mr. R. T. Kelavala, Mr. Satish Dsai, Mr. Pinakin Trivedi entertained the Harijan children at Vile Parle on the Mahashivratri Day.

A WONDERFUL LESSON

Sis. Nalini Parekh has sent us the following "story of something which happened somewhere some time ago":—

A very small boy fell in the river, and as he was sinking his small sister on the bank screemed excitedly "keep your mouth shut Bipin!"

The boy had always been warned by his father to do that if he fell in the water, and when his sister's shout reminded him he obeyed.

Consequently, though he sank three times and was unconscious when rescued, his mouth was still firmly shut. This had kept him from swallowing too much water, and had saved his life.

Nalini has added, "It was a wonderful lesson in obedience that all children should learn."

* * *

WHAT TO DO WITH IT?

What to Do with Truth? we read in one of the headlines. The best thing we know is to try to make people believe it. And it is the hardest thing we have ever tried to do.

* * * *

THE STREETS OF GOD

Through city streets the Voice of God
Is borne on every wind I hear;
We tread the very paths He trod,
To man and beast He is most near.

I see the donkeys as they go
Most patiently through heavy days,
For, since one bore a King, they know
No burden save of song and praise.

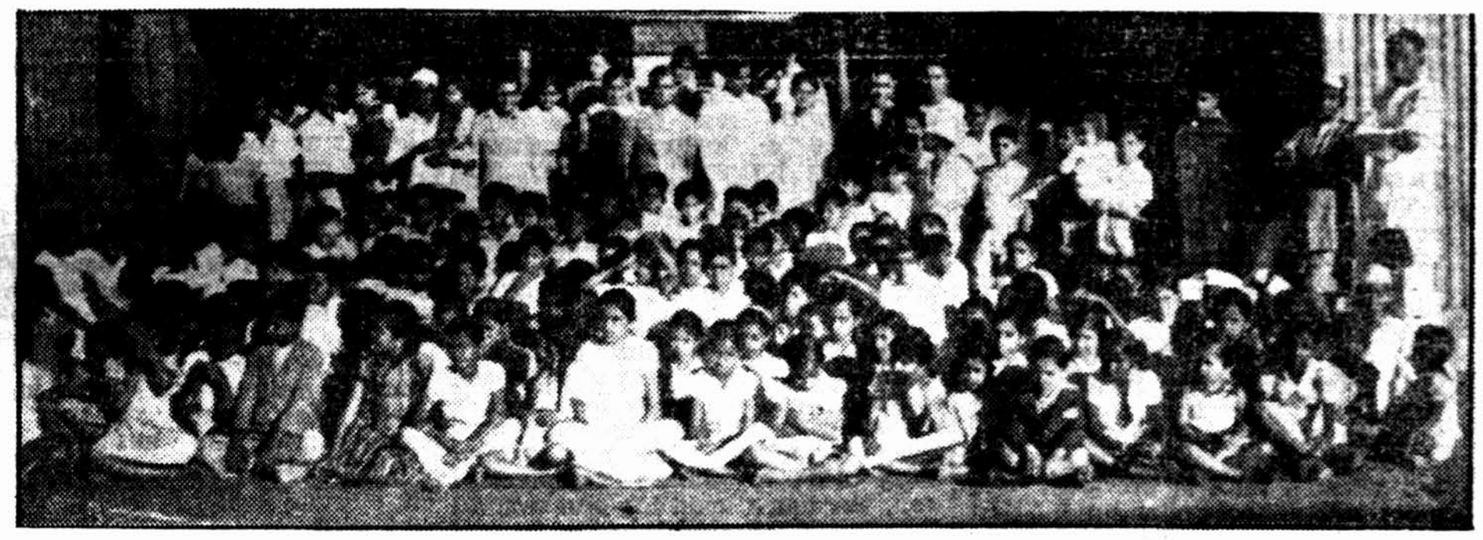
The newsboys down the tired street
Speed on, sure-footed messengers;
Their feet are beautiful and fleet,
Like feet of winged gospellers.

The apple women laugh and nod
Although their trade is very small;
Their apple carts are set by God,
And He remembers every stall.

The women in their furs go by
And in their hearts they bear a load.
They gave their only sons to die . . .
With Mary they have trod that road.

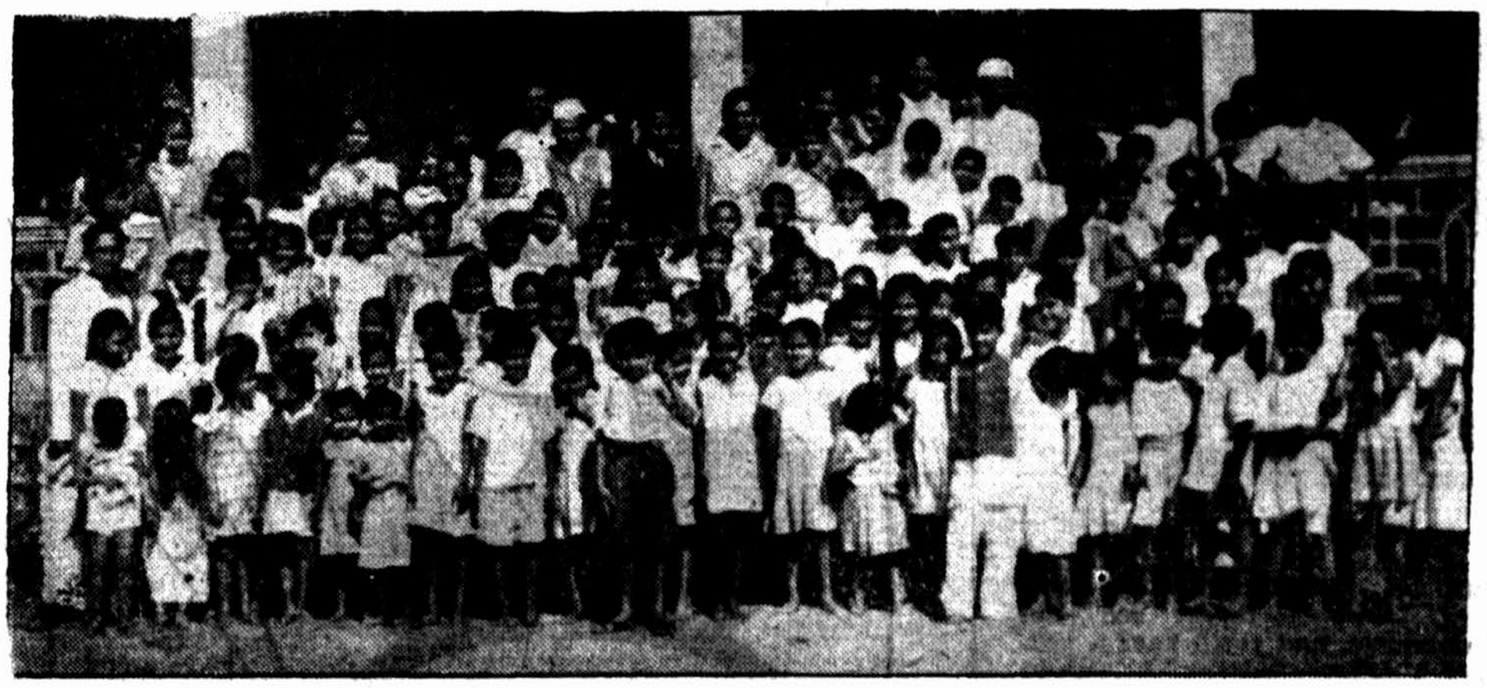
Where'er I turn I feel God's Hand,
His eyes they ever look at me.
There is no spot in all this land
That is not touched by mystery.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada



Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari and the Shradhanand Ashram were entertained together on the Mahashivratri Day with a programme of games, stories, songs, cinema show and light refreshments.

Children of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari.



Professor N. R. Parasnis of the Secondary Training College was the guest of honour at the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, February 8.

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar,—Bombay 21, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Why Does He Not Propose?

By MARGARET DANIELS

Doctor, do you think he really loves me?"

The voice of my most attractive girl patient, heavy with unnamed dread, comes across my consultation table as, her blue eyes filling with unshed tears, she pictures to me that memorable meeting with Don a year ago on a pine-wreathed, snowy, New Hampshire ski-jump. To June, it was more than just the gay coming together of two healthy, happy young people—it was love, deep and glorious, and final.

But what had it been to Don?

In her pathetic distress, she reveals that from the standpoint of conventional behaviour at least, Don is indeed serious. Since their meeting he has seen her each Wednesday and Saturday for dinner, the theatre, skating or dancing. His manner is intimately sincere; his gifts tasteful and flattering; his passion seemingly real. But there it ends. "Why doesn't he propose?"

TROUBLE AHEAD

The very fact that June is in doubt as to Don's intentions warns me of trouble ahead. For a woman is by nature intuitive; yet often, ignoring intuition, her heart tricks her into believing that one day he will propose. And it is from the bitter future which this belief may lead to that I must save young June.

Now, as she cries, "How can you tell when a man is in love?" I must make her understand, first of all, that a man can make love to her, flatter her and arouse her deepest feelings and still not have any sincere love for her. He is out for a sex thrill, and if deceitful methods are necessary to get it, he uses them. A series of glamorous dates, followed by carefully planned love-making, is his scheme. Such a man is the master of exaggerated flattery. Surely the modern girl, susceptible though she is to compliments, is intelligent enough to know that no man is sincere who raves about a skin of milk and rose petals when her own mirror shows her a healthy tan and a flock of freckles across her nose. Too much talk about her perfect figure is another sign, for any figure is perfect to the man who seeks only physical excitement.

IS THAT ALL?

I shall find out whether Don enjoys June's company when there is no love-making—an evening, for instance, spent in good talk—or whether his conversation ends at "Hello Beautiful", and petting begins.

I shall ask her if he is jealous. Or if he prefers to be one of many, since that leaves him free of obligation to her.

And I shall ask her if he is secretive about his family, his business background or his friends. It is obvious, should the girl give it a moment's thought, that to such a man she is of secondary interest only.

There is a chance, of course, that Don is a perfectionist. He may be looking for a combination of Doris Duke and Loretta Young with few domestic virtues and a loving disposition thrown in for good measure. No mortal girl will ever satisfy him. He can be cured of this childish vanity if he is a young man. But if he is older, chances are he will go on the rest of his life looking for the "show-piece" wife.

There may be a more practical reason for Don's failure to propose to June, such as heavy family responsibilities. If this implies money alone, if money is the only stumbling block to June's happiness, well, she has a good job and would like nothing better than to go on with her work after marriage. I shall tell her to make this offer; and if Don insists on waiting until he can support her, I shall tell her to cut herself free

MOTHER'S BOY.

Why? For then I will detect something more than male pride. Don may have a mother whose attachment to her son is so strong that marriage to another woman will never bring happiness. I shall ask June: Does he quote his mother frequently? Does he always defer to her wishes? Is she hovering in the background of his activities, ready to see that he remains what he has always been—mother's boy? In 9 cases out of 10, such a man does not want to marry.

Or perhaps Don has suffered early in life a severe disappointment in love which has cooled him on the whole idea of marriage. He feels himself to be a masculine failure; he doubts his ability to make a wife happy.

Such a man is easy to spot. I shall ask her: Is he unsure of himself? Does he have to be told, time and again, that she loves him? Does he crave flattery? A man who lives on reassurances will never make a good husband. The emotionally stable male just knows his girl loves him!

Then again, Don may be a man who selects his girl companion not because he is in love with her, but because she's good company. Such a man has no listening moods. He is forever on the go; he cannot sit still and relax. When he talks, his eyes do not look at his audience. He may be the best sport in the world, but he will not hesitate to break girl's heart if he thinks that is the way to have the most fun.

As far as the normal male goes, I don't suppose there is one alive who doesn't hope that some day the right girl will come along for whom he will say, "I do". But the right girl is not necessarily the good friend who has the bad luck to fall in the love with him. She may be this good friend. She may be weaving glamorous love thoughts around Don's most unromantic behaviour; she may be seeing him in the husband role so clearly that her heart is playing tricks on her common sense.

CUT HIM.

Suppose at the end of our talk I shall have to tell her quite openly that, much as Don likes her in her own way he does not consider her in the light of marriage. She will ask me what to do, and I shall certainly not advise her to sob: "You've led me on; you've made me love you!" Or: "I will never see you again"

June should continue to see Don as in the past, but not so frequently. She should have engagements with other men on Wednesdays and Saturdays, sacred as they seem. She should make a point of not being alone with Don so often, and instead should give parties to include her most attractive friends.

This tack may leave Don wondering what he has missed and eager to win June as his wife. But if he remains secretive, if he still does not propose, she will be wise to see him less and less and devote herself to other masculine friends.

Before I can answer June's question: "How can I tell when a man is in love?" I shall have to know all these things about June, and about Don, and about their relations with each other.

Whatever happens, whatever the outcome, I trust that those blue eyes before me will not flinch. For one of the most admirable accomplishments of today's intelligent girl is the ability, in making a decision, to rely on more than the hammer-beats of her heart.

—"The Woman."

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

PLANNING A KITCHEN

In Western countries the improvement of kitchen has made great strides and has become the pride of every housewife. Why should not we in India follow in the foot-steps of the Western countries and improve the kitchen drudgery of everyday life. The cooking range in 99 per cent. of our homes is as antiquated as the position in which our housewives do their cooking. The kitchen must be so situated and constructed as to arrest all smells before they pass to the house or the neighbourhood. It must also be light, airy, hygeinic, efficient and labour-saving. It should be as near to the dining-room as possible, preferably adjoining it with a communicating pantry. The wall between the pantry and the dining-room should have a service hatch. In any case the kitchen, pantry and the dining-room should all be on the same level so that besides being able to use a trolley for bringing in the meals and clearing the utensils one can safeguard against the dangers of tripping over the steps in darkness when bringing meals in a hurry. In an average modern bungalow a 12 feet by 10 feet room is usually considered a fair size. If the house is small and there is no servant a smaller room would suffice. A large kitchen only means more ground to cover and more to keep clean. It also invites the harbouring of unnecessary junk all of which is so easily collected in a home. There must, however, be sufficient space to move about freely and to accommodate necessary utensils and kitchen equipment.—D. C. Wadhwa in a broadcast from Lucknow.

"A'SAILING WE WILL GO"

No matter whether you're an ardent sailor, or the very thought of a row boat upsets you, you will be enthusiastic about this colourful design for candlewicking. Combine bright red and blue cotton on natural or coloured muslin, and you'll have a bedspread that's a joy to behold. For a summer cottage, the spread is perfect, and it's equally nice as a brightener for your own bedroom at home.

(Copyright).

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

This Man Fought Nature!

Growing Wheat Amidst The Snow; The Miracle Of Kamchatka

In 1936 the man came to Kamchatka to grow wheat in the valley of the Kamchatka River. His name was A. I. Titlyanov, and he was an agronomist from the Kamchatka agricultural experimental station, one of the intrepid tribe of hunger-fighters whose sole purpose in life is to make soil and climate yield what they never yielded before.

The boldness of his new undertaking can be appreciated only by those who have some idea what the territory is like. "For Kamchatka to turn into an agricultural region the Okhotsk Sea would have to run dry first" had been the conclusion of many scientists who had investigated the peninsula. And truly the Okhotsk Sea is the ice-box of the Pacific. Its frigid breath chills the climate of Kamchatka and congeals the moisture in the air into the thickest blanket of snow that any country knows. Not that the precipitation here is greater than in the maritime regions of Europe and America; the difference is that, whereas in the latter it takes the form of warm rain, in Kamchatka it comes down as snow, and nothing but snow.

That is why the valley of the Kamchatka River is the snowiest spot in the world. From the beginning of October up to the middle of May the thick soft flakes fall almost unceasingly, and in spring, no matter how warm the sun, it takes six weeks to two months longer than anywhere else for the snow to melt. Even the fertile soil of the Kamchatka valley, although capable of producing a rich native vegetation surpassing the average height of a man in the course of the short summer, could not compensate for the rigour of the climate as far as wheat was concerned.

Failures

Wheat must be sown when the temperature is still low and harvested in the warmest season of the year. On the banks of the Kamchatka is worked out just the other way round. The tender shoots began to break through during the hottest weather and were shrivelled and dwarfed by the sun; by the time they were ripe for harvesting, as a rule frost had set in. Winter rye might have been a solution, for would not planting in the autumn secure a good crop? But the warm snow blanket that protects the tender grain from the cold during the winter became in spring not a help but a hindrance. When the warm weather came the young rye, buried under the deep snow, rotted away. The green shoots perished in the attempt to break through to the light of day. One failure followed another.

Make Spring Come Earlier

In the winter of 1938 the great idea, as simple as it was novel, came to Titlyanov. He was driving by dog sledge to the settlement of Klyuchi. Approaching the settlement, the agronomist noticed smoke rising from the Klyuchevski volcano. "Smoking again", grumbled the sledge driver. "If it starts spilling ashes about there won't be any more riding in sledges. Spring will come sooner and there'll be less time for hunting."

Listening to the man's grumbling, Titlyanov recalled a story told by Dietmar, the great traveller, how one year, when the volcano had erupted a large amount of ashes, spring had come early to the Kamchatka valley. The ashes had caught the sun's rays and the snow had melted faster. A thought flashed through the grain-breeder's brain: why wait for Klyuchevski to erupt—why not scatter ashes or earth on the snow to make spring come earlier?

On his return to the experimental station the agronomist amused his fellow workers by heaping up ashes. They laughed at him and made fun of the idea of using ashes to feed a soil already so fertile. At the end of March, when the sun's rays grew warmer, the agronomist selected a small plot of ground and strewed ashes all over it. The following day there came another fall of snow and his work had been in vain. In April Titlyanov tried once more, sprinkling ashes on his plot, and, this time the snow began to melt so rapidly that within a few days the black soil appeared. It was not long before the earth grew warm and the agronomist ploughed his patch, sowing two varieties of wheat and two of barley. All round the green plot people were still driving in sledges. Titlyanov had driven the snow from his small plot seventeen days earlier than in previous years. To him these seventeen days spelt almost certain success.

Changing Nature

That year the Okhotsk Sea sent even more cold air over the peninsula than usual. Throughout the whole Kamchatka valley the seed froze in the ground only Titlyanov's plot remained a living oasis in a desert of ruin. His wheat and barley, which had sprouted earlier than the rest and grown strong before the frosts struck, thrived splendidly. When his corn ripened, the agronomist cut it carefully and kept the grain for next year's seed.

In the meantime he went from village to village, from farm to farm, and from hamlet to hamlet urging the people to gather ashes and to strew them on the fields and meadows. There are plenty of ashes to be found in Kamchatka the "land of fire-breathing mountains," where there are twenty active volcanoes. The collective farmers responded to his appeals. Early in spring the great drive began. Hard-working Kamchatka dogs toiled along with the men, blissfully unconscious that they were daring to help change Nature herself hauling an early spring to the snow-bound fields. The farmers covered their fields with ashes, and when the spring sun appeared in the heavens it was only a matter of days before the fields were stripped of their white shrouds. The tractors came on the fields a month earlier than usual. People worked day and night. The 1939 sowing in the Kamchatka valley was completed a whole month in advance.

The Blow Falls

Beyond the fields the snow still covered the ground, and even when the first shoots appeared dog sledges were still the only means of transport. People felt as if they were witnessing a miracle of Nature, seeing the green fields side by side with the snowy plain. Titlyanov was just about to celebrate his victory, for this time the experiment was succeeding on hundreds of acres, when the blow fell. Waking one morning, he was horrified to see the trees covered with hoar-frost. He rushed out of the house, fear gripping at his heart. The green fields had turned black. Yet he did not lose hope. He felt certain that the hardy wheat would withstand the cold, having had an early start. And he was right. The same day, when the sun had reached the zenith, faint green once more tinged the black fields. Within a few days all was green again.

That autumn the collective farms reaped their first harvest of twenty-seven bushels of wheat per acre.

Titlyanov continued experimenting, together with the other workers of the research station. The result of their work was a new variety of frost-resisting wheat which Titlyanov called "Kamchadalka." Sowing in the valley now began six weeks earlier than formerly, on May 5 and 6—the same date as in the south of the U.S.S.R. That is how the valley of Kamchatka was liberated from the bonds of snow and came to grow her own grain. The harvest gets better from year to year; what has been accomplished on a few hundred acres will spread to thousands.

As for the conqueror of the snows, the wheat pioneer, he is thinking of moving wheat still farther north, to Chukotka.—Moscow News.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
WE DON'T SEEM TO HAVE YOUR SIZE IN SHOES, MADAM, HOW ABOUT SLIPPING ON A PAIR OF OUR BOXES, THEY'RE REALLY QUITE SMART!
GLADYS PARKER
4-15

HOW TO CONTROL INCENDIARY BOMB

Extinguish Pellets With Water Or Wet Sand

(By Lt.-Col. A. J. Reeve, Director of Operations and Training, Civil Defence Department, Government of India).

(In a broadcast from the Delhi Radio Station).

I am going to tell you about the incendiary bomb which the Japanese have been using in their air raids over Burma and Singapore and to explain to you how they can be dealt with should your town ever be subjected to a raid. There is nothing to fear since they are quite easily disposed of and are not as dangerous as the magnesium electron bomb.

These bombs weigh about one and a half maunds, are fitted with an instantaneous fuze and burst on impact.

On explosion, the steel case disintegrates into splinters which have a very low trajectory and a large number of incendiary pellets are scattered all over the place. Some have been located as far as 50 yards away from the point of impact of the bombs. These incendiary pellets which are grey in colour and are made of rubber impregnated with phosphorus, are a little over one inch in length, and are one inch in diameter.

When the bomb explodes, the incendiary pellets ignite immediately or within a minute or two of falling, each pellet giving a flame four to six inches nigh and burning at a comparatively low temperature. The pellets burn for 5 to 7 minutes, giving off a grey smoke, and smelling slightly of burning rubber. They can be extinguished by dousing them with water or covering them with wet sand.

When the water evaporates or the sand is removed, the pellets ignite again. The best way to deal with them, therefore, is to extinguish them with water or wet sand as already explained, and then place them in a bucket of water. When convenient, the bucket is emptied at some place away from human habitation and the pellets left to burn themselves out.

MAKE SURE THAT ALL ARE COLLECTED

It is of course, very necessary to make sure that all the pellets are collected. If any of them have started a small fire, then the fire should be extinguished by means of the stirrup pump.

The pellets should not be touched by any part of the body because they cause dangerous burns on coming in contact with the skin. Should you be so unfortunate as to get burnt, cover the burn area with gauze or lint soaked in a 5 per cent solution of bicarbonate of soda or, if you have no bicarbonate of soda, immerse the affected part in water, or apply a thick pad soaked in water.

Any burning clothing should be immediately immersed in cold water and carefully examined afterwards for bits of unconsumed phosphorus.

Any contaminated foodstuff or liquid should be thrown away.

Puzzles and Pastimes

What do You know about Bachelors

WHIZ QUIZ

EVERY man, of course, is or was a bachelor, and every woman knew at least one bachelor before she married him, so everybody ought to know about bachelors. But HOW MUCH do you know about them?

That's the purpose of today's Whiz Quiz—to find out just what information you have stored away about that envied gent, the bachelor. Bachelors, themselves, to be deserving of the name, ought to zip right through the questions and win four points for each query answered within 10 seconds. If it takes longer than that, only three points are allowed. A perfect score, of course, is 100, there being 25 questions down this column and under the accompanying photos.

So here goes—and every man for himself.

1. What is a bachelor's button?

2. What bachelor gave up his kingdom to marry?

3. What is a bachelor girl?

4. Aside from identifying an unmarried man, give two other meanings of bachelor.

5. Who was the bachelor president of the U. S.?

6. Was George Washington a bachelor when he led the Continental army?

7. Aside from the classification of "bachelor girl," how can a girl become a bachelor?

8. Bachelors have been penalized since the days of the Spartans—true or false?

9. Who wrote: "The world must be peopled. When I said, I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married."?

10. What famous playwright and song writer is a bachelor?

11. What movie star who makes money from a wood carving is a bachelor?

12. For practical purposes, what day of the year is a married man generally glad he isn't a bachelor?

13. Who is the bachelor president of a stock exchange in a large city?

14. Who wrote:

"Down to Gehenna or up to Throne,
He travels fastest who travels alone."

15. Who is the bachelor director of a great law enforcement Agency?

16. Who wrote: "If you wish the pick of men and women, take a good bachelor and a good wife."?

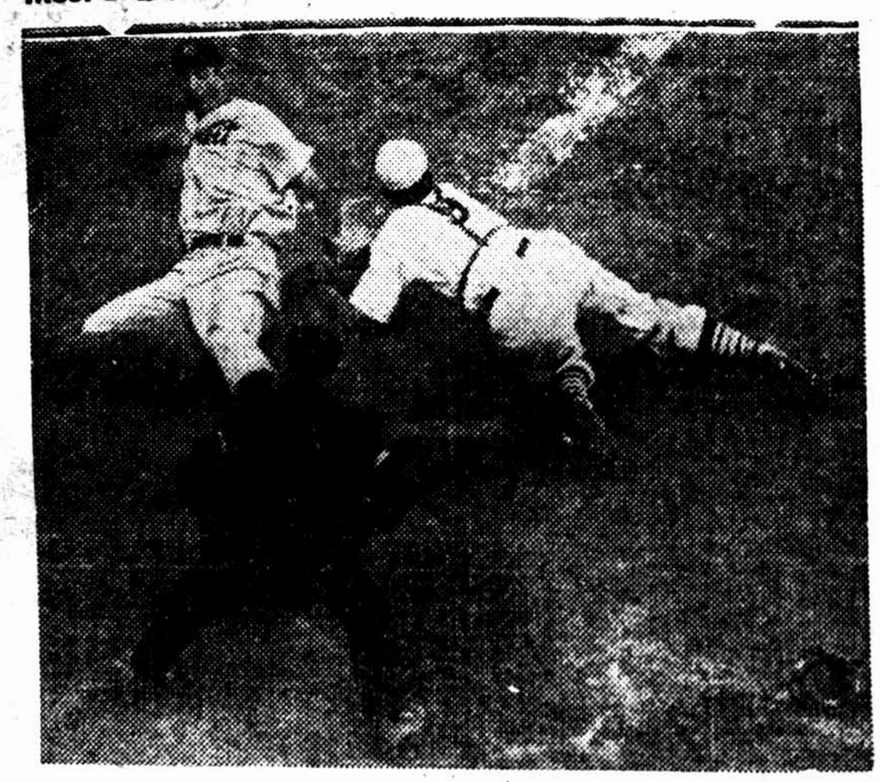
17. Name two institutions of learning in the U. S. where students must remain bachelors until graduation.

18. Are there fewer or more bachelors in proportion to married men in the United States now than 50 years ago?

19. What was the maiden name of the girl who removed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from bachelorhood?

20. Who is the bachelor head of a great nation?

21. This Pretty Actress Won the Man Called "the Movies' Most Eligible Bachelor." What Is Her Name and Who Is He?



23. Sliding Into Home Plate Here Is a Bachelor Who Has Been Called "the Handsomest Man in Baseball." Who Is He?

22. Here Is a Charming Young Lady Who Is Envied by Thousands of Girls Since She Married What Handsome Bachelor?

24. A Member of President Roosevelt's "Inner Circle," He Lost Bachelor Status by Marrying His Secretary. Who Is He?

FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 22

LIFE AND DEATH OF A STAR

(Continued from Page 5)

ed in an atmosphere of pure oxygen it could supply its radiation for only a few thousand years. Since geologists tell us that the Sun has been shining for at least 2,000,000,000 years this means that the mysterious fuel must be at least 1,000,000 times more effective than any ordinary fuel known to chemistry.

Some Temperature

To find this wonderful fuel it is necessary to turn to the New Alchemy, in which Man has learned how to transmute the chemical elements. We know now that the alchemists of the past only failed in their search for transmutation because the fires in their chemical furnaces would not blaze hot enough to start the reactions they were seeking. We know, on the other hand, that the temperatures inside stars can reach the seemingly fantastic values of 20,000,000 deg. Centigrade. At such high temperatures alchemic reactions occur easily.

Using the new theory of artificial transformation inside the cores of atoms, two young scientists, Robert Atkinson and Fritz Houtermans, showed some ten years ago that the temperatures inside stars are just high enough to start alchemic reactions between atoms of hydrogen and those of the light elements. They suggested that stars get their energy by transmuting hydrogen into helium with some other light element serving as "catalyst" (helping along the reaction but not used up in the process). Out of the reaction comes an enormous release of atomic energy.

Ten years ago the art of atom-smashing in scientific laboratories was in its infancy, and so Atkinson and Houtermans did not know what kind of atomic nucleus served as the "pot" in which hydrogen "cooked" into helium. The answer came only three years ago, and the details of the "cooking" were worked out independently by two scientists, Prof. Hans Bethe, who is now at Cornell University, and by Dr. Carl von Weizsacker in Germany.

Cooking Pot Process

It has now been proved that the role of the "cooking pot" in the "stellar kitchen" is played by the cores of carbon atoms, which occur in stellar matter only to about one per cent. Carbon nuclei seem to act as traps for fast-moving hydrogen nuclei (or protons) and capture them one by one. When four protons are caught they are cemented together by strong forces in the nucleus, turn into a nucleus of helium, and are ejected from the "pot". The carbon atom is then ready for more captures and more "cooking" of hydrogen into helium. By this process the hydrogen serves as the fuel and the helium is the ash of the reaction. Carbon rises like some phoenix from the ashes to do its job again.

Since 35 per cent of the material in the Sun, and in most stars, is hydrogen, the process will go on for a long, long time, until all the hydrogen becomes helium. For the Sun I have calculated that it will take some 10,000,000,000 years for this to occur, so that we shall not be deprived of our sunlight for a long while to come.

Stars that are much more luminous than the Sun may spend their hydrogen supply in only a few hundred million years, and fainter stars, representing the majority of the stellar population, can stretch out their supply over many hundred billion years. But in every case all of them will become aged and infirm 'white dwarfs.'

Stellar Explosions

Giant flare-ups sometimes occur in the lives of the stars; catastrophic events in which—practically overnight—a star increases its brilliance millions and billions of times. So great are these explosions that great masses of hit gases are thrown out into space. Such explosions (called Novae or Super-novae, according to their violence) usually occur so far away that they can be seen only with telescopes. But one could happen in our Sun, although it is a most remote possibility.

Recently, working with my Brazilian colleague Mario Schoenberg, I worked out a theory that the stellar explosions and the collapses of stars are caused by the mysterious and never-seen particles of atomic physics called neutrinos. These particles were introduced into theoretical physics some ten years ago to explain the mysterious disappearance of energy in many nuclear reactions involving the emission or absorption of electrons.

These neutrinos appear to have enormous penetrating powers and could pass through a layer of lead 1,000,000 miles thick. We suggest that when a star's temperature reaches some 100,000,000 degrees neutrinos are "bred" in the interior, like flies on a summer day. Because they can pass outward from the centre so easily they carry out the heat energy of the centre. The result is that the star collapses 'inward' under the weight of its own outer layers.

When this occurs, just as in the case of a burning house when the roof falls in there is a brilliant display of fireworks which astronomers observe as a stellar explosion. It is this collapse which may be considered to be the last agony of a dying star.—("The American Weekly".)

Bowl These for a "Ten-Strike"

YOU do not have to be a bowler to make a "ten-strike." Just forget all about bowling alleys and pins and turn puzzlist. Get your pencil and do "word bowling."

Here are eight chances for you to make a good score by completing the spelling of each of the eight words of 10 letters each. The position of the three letters T, E and N in each word is indicated in the accompanying diagram. Complete the spelling of each word by filling each square with its correct letter, from top to bottom.

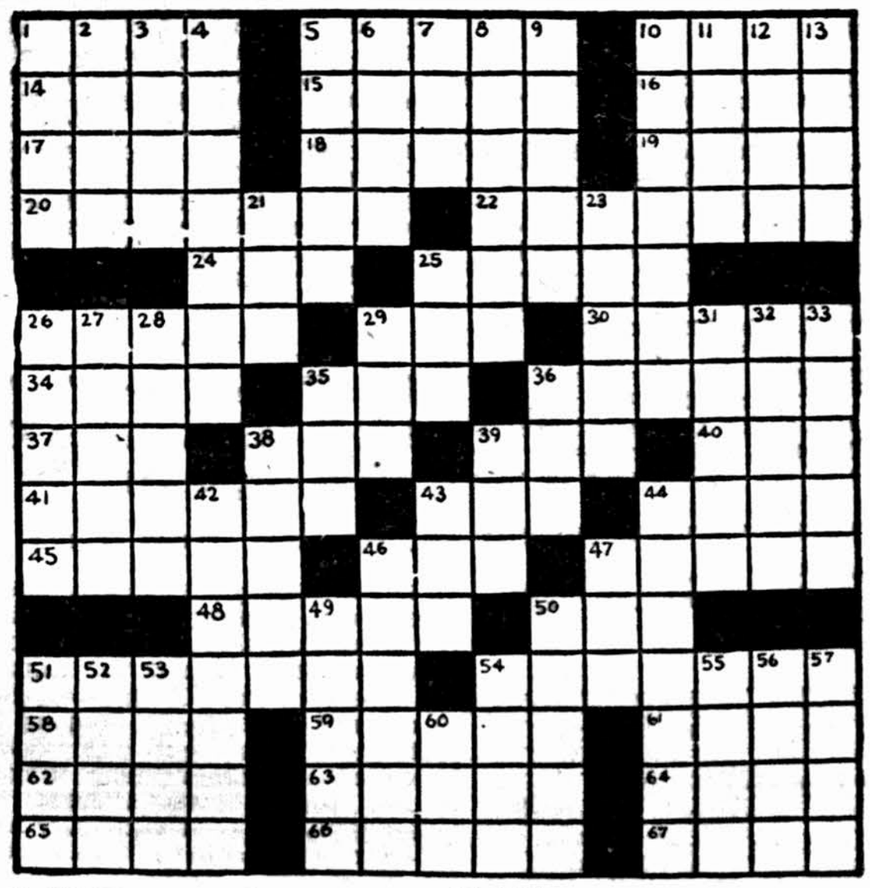
A clew to each word is suggested by the following eight couplets.

1. A neglected house whose pipes burst,
You'll very likely find my first.
2. When balls and strikes the umpire calls,
It's with a voice like this he bawls.
3. If you should aim to become my third,
The Hollywood diet is good, I've heard.
4. I wouldn't trust such men too far;
You can't believe what they say they are.
5. When dawn has come and the day's begun,
We see the dewdrops fifth in the sun.
6. When from a miss a man steals a kiss,
She gives a start but she isn't this.
7. Who could control the hand of Fate,
Would be my seventh, it's safe to state.
8. Many failures my eighth the men,
Who haven't spunk to try again.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
T							
E	T						
N	E	T					
	N	E	T				
		N	E	T			
			N	E	T		
				N	E	T	
					N	E	T
						N	E
							N

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Shut noisily
5—Consecrate
10—Undermines
14—What separates the lagoon of Venice from the Adriatic?
15—In France, annual income
16—Member of an Algonquian tribe
17—Level
18—Prussian city
19—Unusual
20—Professional man
22—Who was the mythical founder of Rome?
24—Skill in performance
25—Put ribs in
26—Slap
29—Estate of inheritance
30—Misapply
34—River in Africa
35—Salt
36—What was the most important seaport of Asia Minor?
37—Japanese statesman
38—Central
39—Linguistic stock of Indo-China
40—Obtained
41—Who was mortally wounded in the Battle of Trafalgar?
43—Pull along after
44—Only this and nothing more
45—Journeys
46—Masculine name
47—Polish city
48—Place again
50—Vehicle
51—Painters
54—Who was appointed by David to be his successor?
58—Versifier
59—More mature
61—Central part
62—Unemployed
63—Worship
64—Garment
65—Bodies of water
66—What tsar was succeeded by his widow, Catherine?
67—Excess of chances

VERTICAL

1—Winter vehicle
2—Dwell
3—Seaport of Arabia
4—In what State is Glacier National Park?
5—French city
6—For fear that
7—Being
8—Who wrote "Tristram Shandy"?
9—Spanish title
10—Stunted
11—Inland sea of Russia
12—Lake Titicaca lies between Bolivia and what country?
13—Observes
21—Irritate
23—What university is at Oxford, Ohio?
25—Fish
26—Be sparing
27—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
28—Lizard
29—Craze
31—Drives
32—Breathe noisily
33—Consumed
35—Transgress
36—Tool
38—Who was reared by a daughter of Pharaoh?
39—Plaything
42—Goblins
43—Small child
44—Where was the great Riffian revolt of 1925?
46—Dwell
47—Friend
49—Strip of leather
50—Instrument for removing core from fruit
51—Sacred bull of Egypt
52—Drove
53—Membrane
54—Withered
55—Humor
56—Toward the mouth
57—Traps
60—Vessel

FARM PROBLEM

WHEN Professor G. Whizz, the mathematical wizard, met a hop-grower, he asked the man how many acres he had planted with hops. Now the hop grower was somewhat of a mathematician himself, so he gave this answer:

"You can divide my acreage of hops into two unequal plots, one part twice as large as the other, so that the difference between the two numbers will be the same as the difference between their squares."

The professor was puzzled for a moment, but he found the answer. Can you?

Lord Halifax In America

"Critic" writes in "The New "Statesman and Nation."

Lord Halifax was a good Viceroy and I wish he were now to have a second period in India. It is a mistake to send him back to the United States, because his habits of mind and temperament are totally unfitted to the present American climate. Aristocracy, top hats and benevolent nobility do not go down in the States just now, and all the reports I have seen—and they are numerous—agree that, whether it is the fault of the Ambassador himself or not, the Washington Embassy has been in this critical period tied up with social irrelevances and totally remote from the realities of American opinion. Contrast John Winant; he never wastes an hour that he can help in diplomatic civilities and social functions. No one was ever more steadfastly devoted to an urgent job.

In the same way it will be lamentable if Sir Samuel Hoare returns to Madrid. His job was to report on the situation there, which I gather he has done with great ability, though from a somewhat limited point of view, and to keep on the best terms possible with the Franco Government. There was reason for this if we could not afford to risk Spain's hostility, and if bribery and cajolery could keep her out of the Axis. But most of the German Army is now in the East, while Franco has openly proclaimed his adherence to the Axis and is actually sending an army (partly composed of jail birds) to help Hitler against our eastern ally. Sir Samuel likes grandees and gets on well with the old Spanish regime: I am sure that he sincerely believes that monarchists and Catholic Fascists will some dav be on our side.

Actually—and here is one of the few things about which I am prepared to prophesy—it will be found that the dictators both of Spain and Portugal will play Hitler's game to the utmost the moment the time is ripe. Hitler only holds off now because he is busy elsewhere. A considerable army of German tourists (with revolvers and machine-guns in their luggage) are already in Spain and Portugal, and the prevalent joke that Hitler can take Portugal any day he wants by telephone is scarcely an exaggeration. The scheme is for Germany to take over the defence of Spain against us and, with the Spanish and French North African armies (Weygand is to be forced into compliance), to consolidate for Germany the whole Iberian Peninsula and North African Atlantic down to Dakar. One would like to think that we should forestall Hitler and not wait for him to move first.

* * *

The press has naturally enjoyed the joke of seeing Mr. Keynes among the Penguins of the Bank. The appointment is significant; orthodoxy, under pressure of war, may be catching up with Mr. Keynes. But too much must not be read into the appointment; there are after all, twenty directors who are no more than advisers to that ancient and remarkable autocrat, Montagu Norman. How much can one iconoclast do among so many who have been accustomed to bow at the feet of the golden idol? Mr. Norman retains his office, despite the rule that Governors and Directors should retire at seventy (unwritten like all the Bank's rules, but none the less inflexible hitherto). Why? Well, mainly perhaps because, among those considered eligible, there is no one trained to take his place.

That is the usual curse of autocratic government. Almost everyone, even the 'Economist', objects to Mr. Norman's reappointment; he is the symbol of a financial orthodoxy which has been utterly disastrous to England and world, though I doubt if Mr. Norman has ever cared a jot for any financial principles. He has the elastic and adjustable mind of the true dictator, and the interest of Mr. Keynes' appointment is that it is the symbol of a readiness on the part of the Bank to consult at least (and perhaps more) with a mind which could have saved us from great follies after the war, which has had great influence in the Treasury during this war, and which may again put us on to a more hopeful road when this war is finished.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

S	L	A	M		B	L	E	S	S		S	A	P	S
L	I	D	O		R	E	N	T	E		C	R	E	E
E	V	E	N		E	S	S	E	N		R	A	R	E
D	E	N	T	I	S	T		R	O	M	U	L	U	S
			A	R	T		E	N	R	I	B			
S	P	A	N	K		F	E	E		A	B	U	S	E
T	I	A	N	A		S	A	L		S	M	Y	R	N	A
I	T	O		M	I	D		T	A	I		G	O	T
N	E	L	S	O	N		T	O	W		M	E	R	E
T	R	I	P	S		R	O	Y		P	O	S	E	N
			R	E	S	E	T		C	A	R			
A	R	T	I	S	T	S		S	O	L	O	M	O	N
P	O	E	T		R	I	P	E	R		C	O	R	E
I	D	L	E		A	D	O	R	E		C	O	A	T
S	E	A	S		P	E	T	E	R		O	D	D	S

Whiz Quiz: 1. Any of several flowers with heads resembling buttons, especially the cornflower; 2. Duke of Windsor; 3. Name given to some unmarried girls; 4. A young knight serving under the standard of another; a person holding the first or lowest academic degree from a college or university; any male animal without a mate during breeding time; 5. James Buchanan; 6. No. He was married to Martha Custis in 1759; 7. By winning a bachelor degree from a college or university; 8. True; 9. Shakespeare; 10. Noel Coward; 11. Edgar Bergen; 12. March 15, deadline for payment of federal income tax; 13. William McChesney Martin, of the New York Stock Exchange; 14. Rudyard Kipling; 15. J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI; 16. R. L. Stevenson; 17. West Point and Annapolis; 18. Fewer; 19. Anne Morrow; 20. Adolf Hitler; 21. Annabella and Tyrone Power; 22. Barbara Stanwyck who married Robert Taylor; 23. Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers; 24 Thomas G. Corcoran; 25 [illegible] Street.

Ten-Strike: Reading downward: 1 TENantless; 2. sTENtorian; 3. atTENuated; 4. preTENders; 5. glisTENing; 6. frighTENed; 7. omnipoTENt; 8. disheaTEN.

Farm Problem: The farmer had one acre planted in hops. Divided into two parts, one-third and two-thirds, the difference between these two fractions is the same as the difference between their squares, which is one-third.

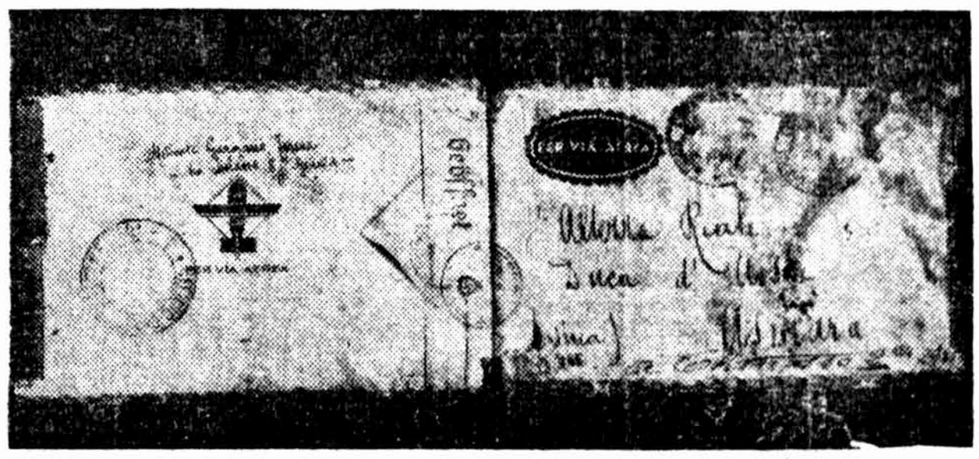
The 'Brains Trust' Addresses An Audience Of 70,00,000

(Continued from Page 3)

method, they place their hands on his head, and try again, and he sails up into the air. That almost always works. I had to mention this as an example of something I did not understand. During the following week I got 53 letters precisely explaining how it happened, and 42 gave different explanations. If each was true, most of the others could not have been. Many people produced explanations which turned on the attitude of the subject: for instance, that he was difficult to lift if unsympathetic or relaxed. These were disproved by similar experiments with inanimate objects, such as barrels and an oak table.

We should realize that we do not know. The first job of a teacher is to make people understand that they have not knowledge on all subjects. Wars of religion and politics have been fought by persons who thought they knew things in regard to which knowledge is not possible. A certain humility and scepticism must be cultivated in regard to what we do not know. I think it good that there is so much of this. A Universe we knew a lot about would be uninteresting. It is of great importance that there should be mystery in the world, that we should not think we know everything when we do not, and that we should not stop inquiring Knowledge is dull. The world only remains interesting in so far as it remains unknown. This is the kind of spirit in which I should like to think I have conducted my part in the Brains Trust.—Condensed from South Place Ethical Society's Monthly Record, London.

GERMAN CENSORS IN ITALY!



The two sides of a cover posted in Italy and addressed to the Duke of Aosta in East Africa. Note that it has been opened by German Censors, as witness the word "Geoffret" ("Opened") and the seal of the German Army High Command. What are German Censors doing in Italy?

ONE MINUTE TO LIVE....

(Continued from page 2)

First, anger at the stupidity of this mob and its self-appointed leaders. Second, contempt for them—a majestic disdain that embraced the whole French Army and nation which was running away, and suddenly focused with intense lucidity on a certain Ludovik Oscar Frossard, ex-Communist, ex-Socialist, ex-journalist, who as reward for his disloyalties had been made Minister of Information and was at that moment warning his people on the radio to beware of parachutists and fifth columnists as he packed his bags to run away.

Third, surprise that in that mob of men and women, and even children, there should not be one person who had courage enough to take the side of the accused. As the crowd cleared to make a firing lane parallel to the track he noticed that the women drew into the background where they would not see. His eyes met those of one of the soldier executioners with whom he had been talking two hours before. They were hard, with a look of eager lust, pitiless.

Fourth, there came a whimsical thought, how silly it was that there were no newspaper men present who would be able to tell the story.

And, fifth, deriving from that came a sudden stabbing anguish for his wife, his old father, his family and friends because they would suffer so much anxiety. They would not know for days, perhaps months or years in the midst of that fantastic confusion, that he was dead, how he had died. He decided to ask permission as soon as he had finished lacing his boots to write a farewell note to his wife—no, better to send it to the office.

Memories—as vivid as darting fish in a clear pool—of people he knew and liked, of places, of intimate possessions, went through his mind at amazing speed. He remembered everyone. He thought what a lovely day it was. The smell of the trampled grass hung heavily in the air and he noted it. I am going to die, he thought, stupidly, in the middle of all this.

Again anger surged up above all other feelings—anger and contempt. He stood up to face his executioners

Borrowed Time

So that the reader may not be left in suspense, what happened then can be quickly told. There was a stir of movement in the crowd. Official authority in the form of two gendarmes had arrived. They took charge of the proceedings and led the prisoner away amid the hoots and imprecations of a somewhat disappointed crowd.

There was an hour of interrogation and examination of papers before the gendarmes were convinced of the identity and innocence of the man they had saved by arresting Then they told him he could go. As he stepped out of their stuffy little office into the sunshine and the sweetness of the countryside it all seemed unreal. He has considered ever since that he died that morning and that all his life now is on borrowed time.

It was all different from the cold formal evil, official execution of hostages in a grim prison or those summary executions which are taking place all over Serbia and Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, for here were passion and anger and fear and excitement and just a ray of hope until the end. Yet it would seem that these are the thoughts and emotions that any average man would think and feel when he faces a firing squad.

EARLY BUDDHIST ART IN INDIA

(Continued from page 2)

Ajanta paintings and sculptures may be said to belong to this old western school.

"In the time of the Kings Devapala, and Shrimant Dharmapala" continues the author "there lived in Varendra, (N. Bengal) an exceedingly skilful artist named Dhiman, whose son was Bitpalo. Both of these produced many works in cast metal as well as sculptures and paintings which resembled the works of the Nagas. The father and son gave rise to distinct schools. As the son lived in Bengal, the cast images of the gods produced by their followers were usually called gods of the eastern style, whatever might be the birth-place of their actual designers. In painting, the followers of the father were called the eastern school artists. Those of the son, as they were most numerous in Magadha, were called followers of the Magadha, desa school of paintings." The King Devapala wast the third of the Pala dynasty of Bengal and reigned about the middle of the ninth century.

Art In Nepal And Kashmir

Taranath then proceeds to give us some knowledge of the Nepal and Kashmir paintings. "In Nepal," he writes "the earlier schools of art resembled the old western school, but in the course of time a peculiar Nepalese school formed itself which in painting and casting resembled the eastern school; the latest artists have no special character." "In Kashmir, too", he continues, "there were in former times followers of the old western school of Madhyadesa; later on a certain Hasuraja founded a new school of painting and sculpture, which is called the Kashmir school."

Taranath then deals with art in Burma and Southern India. "Although in Pakam (Burma) and the southern countries the making of images is still going on", he writes, "no specimens of their works appear to have reached Tibet. In the south of India, three artists have had many followers· Jaya, Parojaya and Vijaya". The date of these is unknown. At a comparatively very late date two different schools of art made their appearance in Travancore and Mysore.

The great historian, ends this interesting sketch, on Indian art with a few remarks on the comparative influence of Buddhism, Mohamedanism, and orthodox Hinduism on art development. "Wherever Buddhism prevailed skilful religious artists were found while wherever the Mlechen as ruled they disappeared, and where again the Thirthya doctrines (orthodox. Hinduism prevailed unskilful artists came to the front.'

Taranath's in direct reference to the inferiority of the Hindu artists is due to some of the esoteric in later Hinduism, which showed itself. Shankaracharya, the great philosopher and teacher, who is regarded by the historians to have lived in the 9th century A. D. greatly discouraged the contemplation of God through the image. This led to the neglect and contempt of fine art especially sculpture. Buddhism dissented from the way of Brahminical teaching of drawing all men, from the realities of life into the abstract atmosphere of spiritual contemplation.

We find that though even in Buddhism the worship of Buddha as a Divine being was not a ritual—as seen by the sculptured carvings of Barhut. The Buddhist artist of the later periods, driven by the zeal to portray the great life of the Master, took liberty and departed from the path of his teachers.

"Jack hasn't spoken to me since father threw him into the pond."

"I'm not surprised, my dear. He never did have any sense of humour."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Junior: "My Daddy said he saw you act."

Somewhat Passe Actress: "Really! And what did he say he saw me in?"

Junior: "In the 90's."

A man had a prize dog that he loved very much. One day a friend said to him. "I like your dog and I'll buy him from you. How much do you want for him?"

The owner of the dog, without a moment's hesitation, answered. "£2,000."

"That's a little too steep," said the friend. "I'll give you a pound for him."

"Nothing doing", replied the owner of the dog.

And that's all there was to it, until several weeks later when the friend met him and asked about the dog.

"Oh, I sold him," was the answer.

"For how much?" asked the friend. "Not £2,000?"

"I got my price," said the owner of the dog. "I sold the dog for £2,000, but it wasn't exactly cash I took two £1,000 cats for him."

* * *

The night-clerk of the hotel was surprised to see a battered-looking person in his shirt-sleeves comes rocking up to the desk and pause there groggily.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the clerk.

'I'd like," said the stranger, laboriously, "to be escorted to Room 202 on second floor.'

"202?" repeated the clerk. He consulted the register. "Why, that room is occupied by Fr. Oscar J. Billups, of Toledo, Ohio, and it's pretty late to be rousing a guest."

'I know that, well as you do," stated the inebriated one. "Nevertheless I want to be shown to Room 202 without any further conconver—any further talk.'"

"What business have you got there?" demanded the clerk.

"Thash my business."

"Well, what's your name, then?"

'I'm Mr. Oscar J. Billups, of Toledo. I just fell out of the windo."

CONSIDERATE

An optician was seriously ill, and when he recovered from the anaesthetic after an operation he found himself lying in bed in a darkened room with his wife seated in a chair nearby. He asked why the blinds had been lowered.

His wife replied: "There's building on fire over the road, and I thought that if you saw the blaze through the widow you would think the operation had been fatal."

An Irishman and Scotsman were passing a Roman Catholic cathedral in Montreal. The Irishman removed his hat; the Scot did the same

After they had passed the Irishman said to the Scotsman: "I thought you were a Presbyterian: I was glad to see you take off your hat when you passed the Holy Church."

"Church!" said the Scotsman. "Mon, I thought it was the Bank of Montreal.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
WHEN YOU BORROWED THAT FIVE DOLLARS LAST YEAR YOU TOLD ME YOU ONLY WANTED IT FOR A SHORT TIME
SO I DID! I WAS VERY SHORT AT THE TIME
GLADYS PARKER
10-2

"Yes", said Mrs. Sharp to her neighbours, "she's accustomed to being master in her own house In her first husband's will the only thing he bequeathed her was his trousers-press."

* * *

Little Tommy was asked the difference between prose and poetry He pondered for a while and then said: "There was a young man named Rees, who went into the sea up to his ankles."

"That's prose, he said. "But if the water had been a few inches higher it would have been poetry."

* * *

After eight years of absence a successful businessman alighted at the station of the town of his birth. There was, despite his expectations, no one on the platform whom he knew. No one

Discouraged, he sought out the stationmaster, a friend since boyhood. To him at least he would be welcome, and he was about to extend a hearty greeting when the stationmaster spoke first

"Hello, George," he said "Goin' away?"

"A month ago I was crazy about Jack: now I don't care for him a bit."

'Yes, it's strange how changeable men are."

* * *

An absent-minded man called upon his old friend, the famly doctor After chatting for a couple of hours, the doctor saw him to the door and, as he was shaking hands, said "Come again soon old chap: family all well, I suppose."

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed his visitor: "that reminds me My wife's in a fit'

Caller: "I'm sorry the Doctor is out. You see my husband has a gymkhana coming on, and I wanted to see if the Doctor could do anything."

Maid: "I'll tell him as soon as he comes in Madam. But perhaps a bread poultice wouldn't do any harm for the time being."

"I hear it's an ideal marriage."

"Ever so. He's a button manufacturer and she's in charge of a laundry."

Trying to give a friend a definition of 'oratory', a Negro said:—

"If you says black am white, dat's foolish. But if you says black am white, an bellers like a bull, an pounds de table with fists dat's oratory."

* * *

"Joan only got one mark for her sums today, Mummy, so she altered the 1 into a 5 and was found out."

'I hope you would never do a thing like that, dear.'

"Course not: I would have made it into a 4."

GOOD DOG!

Mrs. Brown had recently acquired a dog and was proudly demonstrating his good points to a friend

"I know he's not what you would call a pedigree dog," she said, "but no tramp or beggar can come near the house without his letting us know about it"

"What does he do?" asked her friend 'Bark the house down?"

"No: he crawls under the sofa."

The Bombay Samachar

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

When Hindu is Muslim and Muslim is Hindu.

This page has no pretensions to be a forum for art criticism though, sometimes, we do dare to write about art, arts, artists and artistes.

We cannot, therefore, comment on the artistic subtleties of the sculptures in Doris Gerrard's exhibition that we saw last week at the J. J. School of Art. But we can say that most of them—particularly 'Creation' and 'Secret'—are sensitively conceived and terrifically executed, alive and eloquent, with the ultra-realistic lines worthy of a pupil of Epstein. The much-discussed 'Man of Sorrows', however, kept us guessing. Its symbolism eluded us.

*

Tragedy Of Art

What struck us more than the sculptures, however, was the little group of people looking at the sculptures. This was not the Opening Day crowd of plutocratic 'patrons' of art and giggling females in Bird-of-Paradise saris who think Einstein is the sculptor and Epstein the mathematician. There were about a dozen people present—ordinary, humble people—all quietly, earnestly looking at the exhibits. None of them will ever be able to afford to buy any of these sculptures. That is the tragedy of art in a world dominated by the profit-motive system. Those who can appreciate art cannot afford it; those who can afford it are incapable of appreciating it.

A man in extremely shabby clothes was looking at each sculpture with critical, penetrating eyes. Now his eyes would become alive with interest, now aflame with joyous wonder, now saddened by disappointment. In each piece of stone he saw something more than stone and it was quite an education in art appreciation to watch the expression on his face reacting to the different exhibits.

Who was he? Himself a sculptor? Or an artist? Or just a petty clerk who had buried his artistic temperament under ledgers and account books in a dingy office to feed his wife and children?

*

"Hindu Pani. Muslim Girl!"

Looking at Doris Gerrard's catalogue, we came across two titles "No. 6 Muslim Girl In Patna" and "No. 10 Muslim Girl." We liked both these sculptures but we have something to say about these titles.

We do not know if the artist gave these titles without much thought, for want of a better choice, just because her models happened to be Muslims. Or does she imply that a Muslim girl is a racial and ethnological type different from a Hindu girl or a Christian girl? Because, if that is the implication it is patently false.

But, unfortunately, in this land of "Hindu *pani*—Muslim *pani*", everything acquires a communal label—whether it is water or tea or a criminal. "Muslim Arrested For Burglary", "Hindu Boy Convicted"—any day one can read such headlines in papers. As if the religion of their fathers had anything to do with the misdeeds of these criminals!

Like Doris Gerrard, thousands of well-meaning people are unconsciously helping to perpetuate communal differences by talking in terms of Hindu and Muslim—when such differentiation is entirely irrelevant and unnecessary. We are sure if the two beautiful heads in Doris Gerrard's exhibition were re-labelled, "Hindu Girl" and "Hindu Girl from Patna", no one would mark the slightest incongruity. Race and climate and economic circumstances, no doubt, leave their mark on human features—but not religion!

In a subtle, yet effective manner, Shantaram brought home this point to millions of cine-goers when in his "Padosi", he gave the role of Thakur to Mazhar Khan and cast Gajanand Jagirdar as Mirza.

*

"Muslim Leaguer" Who Was Not A Muslim!

Much of the nonsense we hear about cultural differences of Hindus and Muslims is based on sheer ignorance about our own country.

A certain lady of our acquaintance—a cosmopolitan and cultivated person—remarked the other day that she liked the "Muslim dress" that the girls wear in the film "Khazanchi". She meant the *shalwar, odhni* and long shirt that all Punjabi women wear, irrespective of whether they are Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs.

The other day a friend of ours who happens to be a Hindu called at our office dressed in *sherwani* and tight pyjamas. After he left, a colleague remarked, "Is that Muslim Leaguer friend of yours gone?" We explained that far from being a Muslim Leaguer he was not even a Muslim and discovered that our colleague was misled by his dress. But long before Mr. Jinnah ever sported a *sherwani* cultured high class Hindus of U. P. like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur have been wearing the dress which our colleague mistakes as a uniform of the Muslim League.

About Beards

Pre-conceived notions about the outward appearance of members of different communities are liable to cause amusing howlers. For instance, an American journalist once described Doctor Moonje as "a devout Muslim"—because of his beard, of course!

And, then, there was the son of a Muslim who was having an argument with his father about the religious significance of beards. "If you don't keep a beard", said the old man "you will be mistaken for a Hindu".

"I don't mind", replied the son. "I will be taken to be a follower of Jawaharlal while you will be taken to be a follower of Doctor Moonje."

*

Berlin Calling Nehru

If you feel dull and depressed about 8 p.m., tune-in to Berlin Radio and listen to the Hindustani broadcast dished out every evening by good old Goebbels.

We did that the other day and were rewarded by half an hour of unadulterated humour. The highlight of the programme was an open letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We doubt if the busy leader had time to listen-in but we did so on his behalf and can assure him he missed a treat.

The anonymous speaker, speaking Hindustani with a Germanized accent, wanted Pandit Nehru to reveal to his countrymen the "sinister" purpose of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's visit. He talked about 1857, Jallianwala Bagh, Civil Disobedience movement and concluded that the Congress and Gandhiji and Nehru had betrayed the Indian masses. And he ended by reciting the Hindustani verse—

Kheton ko delo pani ab beh rahi hai Ganga.

("Water your fields now that the Ganges is flowing").

Rather grim and sacrilegous humour to compare the sacred Ganges to the river of blood caused by Hitler. But then finesse has never been the strong-point of Goebbel's gang.

*

Nazi Impotentate

The latest "Inside" book has been published in America: INSIDE HITLER.

From an advertisement in a New York magazine, we gather that it is written by Dr. Kurt Krueger who claims to have been Hitler's doctor from 1919 to 1934. It is said to be a physiological and psychoanalytical study of the mad dictator's mind. According to Dr. Krueger, sex abnormality is largely responsible for Hitler's neurosis and power complex. He is said to be impotent.

*

Uncle Sam's Daughters

The following advertisement appeared prominently in a New York morning newspaper:

"Two young women, early twenties, Bachelor of Arts degrees, intelligent, attractive, whimsical, ambitious, literary, poverty-stricken. Can act, model, dance, sing, knit, sew, paint, decorate, sell, ride horseback, read to invalids, play hockey, walk dogs, play bridge, teach, speak French, German, Greek, Russian, play piano, ukulele, wash dogs, parachute jump, mind children, garden, photograph.

By night they had had
Ten genuine offers of employment;
Sixteen invitations to dinner;
A bottle of Scotch;
Numerous proposals.

But there was one serious omission in their otherwise formidable list of qualifications. Can you guess it? THEY DO NOT KNOW HOW TO COOK.

DAISY

(A parody on the popular song)

Daisy, Daisy,
I'm sick to death of you,
You've driven me crazy,
Nags, I am through with you,
You tricked me into a marriage,
You pawned off my car and carriage,
And now my sweet
I'll put you on the street,
And jolly good riddance of you.
—"PEEYU".

More Unknown Filmasterpieces

A. C. Dutt wrtes:—

I read with great interest in your page last Sunday the report about Mr. Chandrashekhar and his first film 'Prabasee' I saw the film in Bombay Film Laboratories some time back and I must congratulate you for coming forward to help young talent in Indian Film Industry. You have also mentioned another case when a man had made one cartoon film and was offered Rs. 300 by one producer.

I know of another similar case. Mr. M. Desai of St. Xavier's College Cinema Department produced in 1938 a film in colour in 16mm, called "Ajanta Comes to Life." It was shown in Bombay once in St. Xavier's College in 1938 to some journalists and producers. We did not hear anything about it afterwards till one day in April 1939 I read a report in daily 'Chronicle' that it was awarded a Gold Medal in U.S.A. Amateur Competition I once wrote to Mr. Desai about it but he never replied. I was only told that he has sent it to America to convert it in 35 mm. colour. I saw it myself and was very much pleased with it.

If Mr. Chandrashekhar does not get a good theatre his case may be just like Mr. Desai and the public may not see the film at all. I, therefore, request you to follow it on till Mr. Chandrashekhar gets a good theatre in Bombay. If this is not done it is no good writiag adout it at all if he fails in this venture he may never come up with another effort as is the case with Mr. Desai. With all the apparatus at his disposal now he has not done anything in this line since then.

We are doing something more about this matter. You will hear about it soon.—"CHRONICLERS".

*

Madam Chiang, Taj And Spiritualism!

S. D. Parakh writes:—

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, in a message to the press referring to her visit to the Taj says, "I think it is a beautiful buildi g I think it is a symbol of a spirit even more beautiful than the building itself, because it shows that none of us really die, even if our bodies die. I think the spirits live on"

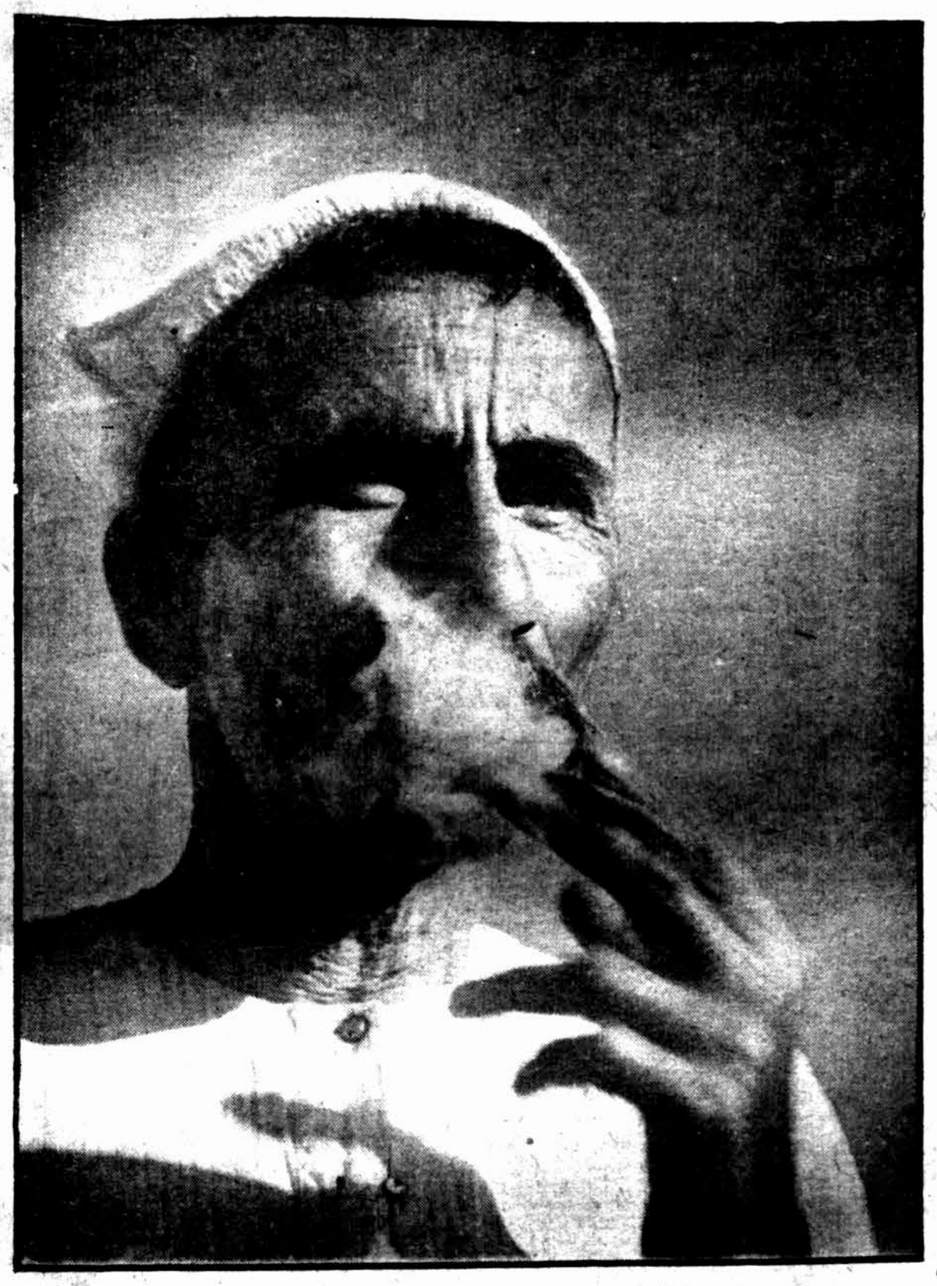
This is a beautiful sentiment and though all may not agree with the views of the distinguished lady we can at least appreciate the fact that the has expressed views which many of your readers accept.

It is, therefore, a great pity that in your valuable paper we fail to find interesting views on spiritualism which in these days of death and destruction would be appreciated by a wide circle of your readers.

How many of our readers want articles on spiritualism strongly enough to write to us? Let's see.—"CHRONICLERS".

THE TAJ—It reminded Madame Chiang of immortality—and so one of our readers wants articles on Spiritualism!

PORTRAITS AND SNAPSHOTS



"Have a smoke, brother."

—M. DESAI

"No, thanks, I smoke my own brand."

—C. TRIVEDI

★ ★

Nature

—K. KRISHNAMURTY.

Art

—C. TRIVEDI

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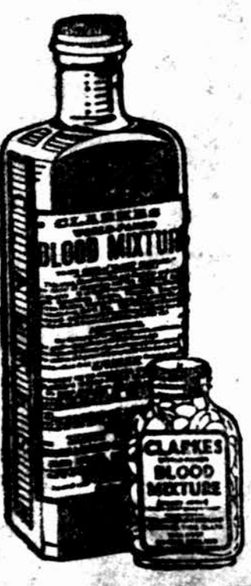

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